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Poetry.

"TOMMY" TO RUDYARD.

To Rudyard Kipling, Esq., From Thomas Atkins.

There's a reg'lar run on papers, since we 'eard that you was ill;
An' you might be in a 'orspital; the barricks is so still;
We 'ave all been mighty anxious, since we 'eard it on parade;
An' we 'aint no cowards neither, but I own we was afraid.

An' we all prayed 'ard and earnest:
"O Gawd, don't take 'im yet!
Just let 'im stop and 'elp us;
An' warn 'Lest we forget!'"

The Sergeant said: "'E won't get round. It's 'three rounds blank' for 'im!
'E won't write no more stories!" And our 'opes was bloomin' dim.
But you 'ad always 'elped T. Atkins, an' though things did look blue—
Well! we ain't much 'ands at prayin', but we did our best for you.

"'E musn't die; we want 'im!
O Gawd, don't take him yet;
Spare 'im a little longer!
'E wrote 'Lest we forget'!"

We 'eard that you was fightin' 'ard—just as we knew you would;
But we 'ardly 'oped you'd turn 'is flank; they said you 'ardly could.
But the news 'as comes this morning', an' I'm writin' 'ere to say,
There's no British son more 'appy, than your old friend Thomas A.

"O Gawd, we're all so grateful
You 'ave left 'im with us yet,
To 'old us in, and 'alt us,
Lest we, Lest we forget!"
—London Times.

"JUST DO YER BEST."

The signs are bad when folks commence
A-findin' fault with Providence,
And balkin' 'cause the earth don't shake
At every prancin' step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctrine is to lay aside
Contentions, and be satisfied;
Jest do yer best, and praise er blame
That follers that counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best,
That gits more kicks than all the rest.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

WHEN GIRLS WORE CALICO.

There was a time, betwixt the days
Of linsey woolsey, straight and prim,
And these when mode, with despot ways,
Leads woman captive at its whim,
Yet not a hundred years ago,
When girls wore simple calico.

Within the barn, by lantern light,
Through many a reel, with flying feet,
The boys and maidens danced at night
To fiddled measures, shrilly sweet;
And merry revels were they, though
The girls were gowned in calico.

Across the flooring rough and gray
The gold of scattered chaff was spread,
And long festoons of clover hay,
That straggled from the loft o'erhead,
Swung scented fringes to and fro
O'er pretty girls in calico.

They used to go a-Maying then,
The blossoms of the spring to seek
In sunny glade and sheltered glen,
Unweighed by fashion's latest freak;
And Robin fell in love, I know,
With Phyllis in her calico.

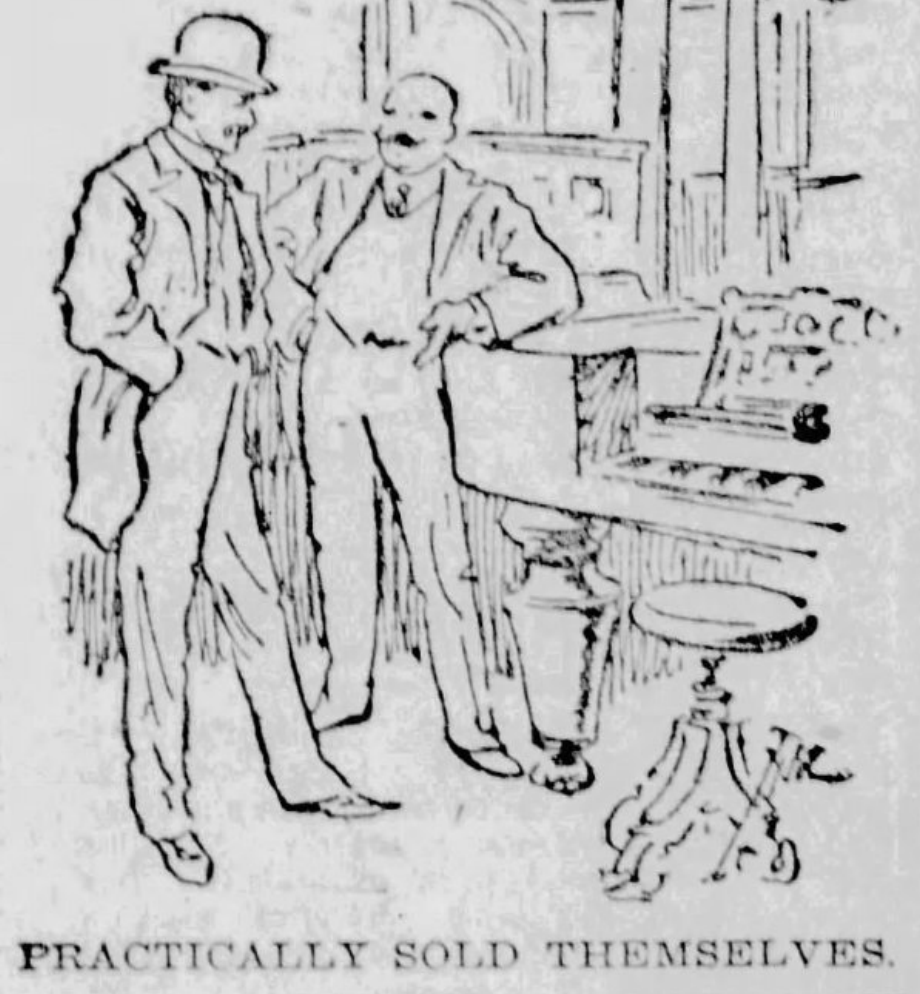
A tuck, a frill, a bias fold,
A hat curved over gypsy-wise,
And beads of coral and of gold,
And rosy cheeks and merry eyes,
Made lassies in that long ago
Look charming in their calico.

The modern knight who loves a maid
Of gracious air and gentle grace,
And finds her oftentimes arrayed
In shining silk and priceless lace,
Would love her just as well, I know,
In pink and lilac calico.
—Hattie Whitney, in Munsey's Magazine.

Miscellany.

DIDN'T KNOW IT ALL.

It is the new scheme that pays, nowadays. The latest idea is a school for commercial salesmen where the novice can be taught the tricks of the trade and all the devices which experience has sanctioned in coaxing orders from the reluctant buyer. A representative of the school called on the head of a big musical instrument firm in Chicago recently, to interest him in the scheme. He stated his case and was listened to attentively.



PRACTICALLY SOLD THEMSELVES.

The musical man seemed interested and said that the idea was good, but that their goods practically sold themselves, and that their salesmen were mainly useful in keeping the pianos polished with their fingers while talking to the customers. He talked with the enthusiasm of a man who is interested in his subject and wound up by showing his visitor around the salesrooms, explaining the various instruments and their special points of excellence and all so cheerfully and with such fine friendliness that when the man with the scheme went back to the school he was the happy proprietor of a brand-new piano for which he had given notes for $400.

Glad He Came.

"I'm here to clean out the place," announced the six-footer with long hair, a slouch hat and a choice selection of side arms.

"Ah!" exclaimed the little editor from the far east, "I see. The new janitor. Just begin operations in the basement, my good man."—Detroit Free Press.

A Good Pace.

"Professor Blinker is a fluent talker, isn't he?"

"Fluent? He told me all about the proper policy for the Philippines, the way to secure the disestablishment of the Church of England and the best solution of the Chinese question, all in ten minutes."—Chicago Record.

Next!

The Manager—What was all that trouble among the freaks this morning?

"Why, the two-headed man got into a quarrel with himself as to which of him should get shaved first."—Tit-Bits.

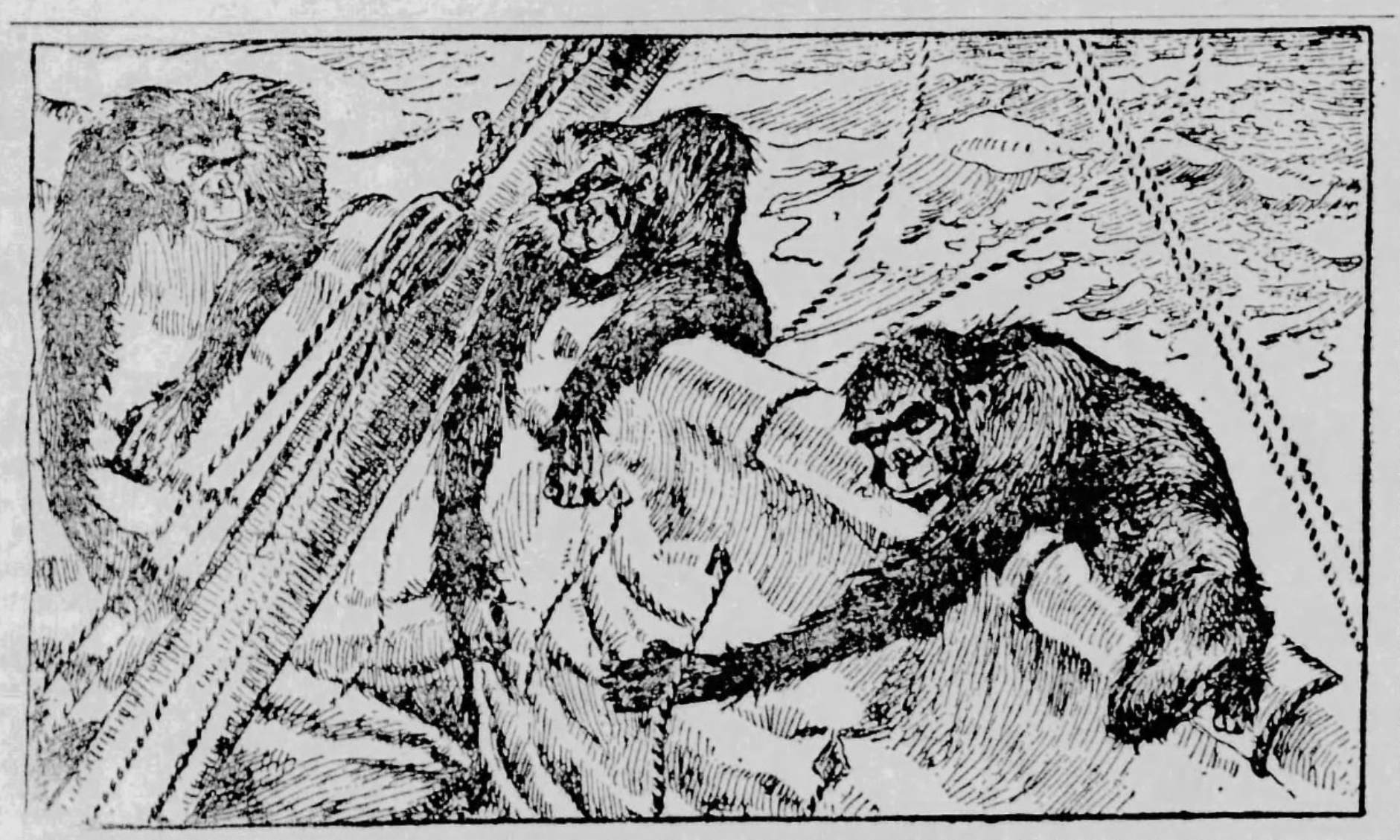
Ship Saved from Destruction by a Crew of Gorillas

The enormous strength of the gorilla has been utilized in the handling of a ship, according to Captain McLauchlan, of the British ship Nyanza, which has just arrived in Philadelphia from the far East, says the New York Journal.

Just as a terrible typhoon was coming on, Captain McLauchlan saw a native dhow apparently doomed to destruction. Suddenly eight gorillas leaped out of the hatches and furled all sail in the twinkling of an eye. Afterward the mystery was explained to him.

The Nyanza left Sourabaya, Java, on January 4, for the Delaware Breakwater. Her course was through the Indian Ocean, Straits of Babel-mandeb and the Red Sea. When on the latter inhospitable sheet of water the incident occurred which has been the source of unbounded wonder to Captain McLachlan and his crew.

"We were well up the straits," said the former recently, "when the barometer fell rapidly and there was every indication of the approach of one of those tempests so dreaded in that vicinity. Between 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening of February 2, there was only one sail in sight, an Egyptian dhow with lateen sails, on the same plan as the generality of craft in those waters. She was of large size and was apparently endeavoring to make port at Colino ahead of the brewing storm.



"Soon we were within one-half-mile of her. To my surprise, I saw but three men on deck, and no other sign of life anywhere. The hurricane was almost upon us, and I called the mate's attention to the dhow, implying that she was in a very dangerous position.

"'He had better get some of his rags in,' he replied, 'and in short order, too, if he wants to stay afloat.'

"Scarcely had the words left his mouth when a most remarkable exhibition took place on the decks of the dhow. One of the men raised the forehatch cover, and in the twinkling of an eye, eight big gorillas swarmed out into the daylight. In an instant they had ascended the rigging, each to his appointed station, and in less time than it takes to tell it the odd-looking vessel was stripped of every sail and snugly hove to awaiting the oncoming cyclone.

"The tempest broke over the Nyanza and her strange consort. The latter disappeared into the foam and mist, and was lost to sight for nearly forty minutes. When the sun reappeared she was seen riding tranquilly only a mile or so off, and apparently uninjured."

Captain McLauchlan scarcely believing the evidence of his senses, resolved to further investigate the crew of the Egyptian vessel. Luckily, he had an interpreter on board, and sought an interview with her captain. It only served to verify the facts as related. Several photographs were taken by Mate Walker.

It was evident that the natives had attained a degree of skill not known to white men in training the great apes. Just how they did this, Captain McLauchlan did not have time to learn. The natural intelligence of the apes is undoubtedly high, but they have hitherto been considered the most intractable and dangerous of animals. Undoubtedly their ill-temper is due to keeping them in close confinement, and this source of danger would be absent if they were to work a ship in the open air.

"Imagine a crew of 'docile gorillas,'" said Captain McLauchlan, "each of them more powerful than six men. No need of donkey engines to help hoist sails, double topsail yards or other labor-saving devices. One of these fellows on the tail end of a brace or sheet would make a 'bucko' mate with a belaying pin laugh with glee, while there would be no charges of murder as a result of collision which might occur between officers and crew."

Captain McLauchlan thinks that the inauguration of monkey crews would reorganize things afloat. The cost of sailing vessels would be reduced to a minimum. "Jack, the grumbler" would disappear from the forecastle, and it would require only two or three human officers to run a ship. Naturally the "hands" would be as well taken care of as possible also, for, as property they would cost money, and on the same principle that a man takes care of his horses the owners would keep a strict account of them.

The idea of employing big monkeys as sailors is not without precedent. Even Admiral Schley has had an experience with them which furnishes one of his most interesting stories. According to the New York Marine Journal, it was when he was executive officer of the Benicia, in the East Indies, in 1868, that he had a highly intelligent orang-outang as a member of his crew. It was educated by the boatswain's mate, and picked up a remarkable degree of culture, audacity and the finer trimmings of humanity among the men. It learned its hammock number, slept in it regularly and picked it out of all the bunch unerringly every evening. Its services in shortening sail or other work aloft, the admiral says, were worth those of any five men in the crew.

While Captain McLauchlan realizes his experience is not without precedent, he thinks that the wonderfully able manner in which the dhow was handled makes a most remarkable story. The Nyanza has a big cargo of 17,416 baskets of sugar. She has also eleven Philippine Islanders among her crew as sailors.

PLATT'S REMINISCENCE.

Told When Ex-Secretary Sherman Was Believed to Be Dead.

When the false report of Mr. Sherman's death was printed in the afternoon papers of March 21, Senator Foraker, of Ohio, and Senator Thomas C. Platt, were at the Fifth avenue hotel, and discussed it with a group of newspaper men. Both senators spoke of the ex-secretary's failing memory and his apparent loss of mental vigor, which had been commented upon in Washington even before he left the department of state.

For years previously he and Senator Platt had not spoken when they met, though the two ancient enemies occasionally exchanged compliments through the newspapers. Both Senator Platt and Senator Foraker spoke with feeling of the Ohio statesman's many and important services to the Republican party, and then Senator Platt, who believed fully with the rest of the country at that hour that the ex-secretary was dead, told the story of his last meeting with him.

Senator Platt was at a private dinner party in the Arlington, in Washington, and the seat next to him was vacant one of the guests having been detained. Before the soup was served the door was opened and ex-Secretary Sherman walked in and sat down in the only vacant place, which was next to Mr. Platt. He had accepted an invitation to dine with another party in the hotel, and had been shown into the wrong room.

After a minute or two he turned to Mr. Platt and said politely:

"I beg your pardon, but will you tell me your name?"

"I am Mr. Platt," replied the senator, who saw that there was no recognition in the once brilliant eyes of John Sherman.

"O, yes," murmured the ex-secretary. He was "making talk" after the manner of a man who recognizes his obligation as a guest to do his share in removing any trace of stiffness around a host's table. "Have you been in Washington long?" he inquired.

"I've been here for several days," said Senator Platt.

There was a pause. Then the ex-secretary asked:

"Are you in Congress?" The senator replied that he was.

"What branch?" said Mr. Sherman, with faint interest.

"The senate," said Mr. Platt.

Mr. Sherman gazed at his plate for several minutes. Then—

"Let me see. Were you ever in congress before?"

"Yes," said Senator Platt.

"And didn't something happen when you were here before? I can't remember about that very well. What was it?"

"O, a great many things happened, Mr. Secretary. The newspapers attacked me bitterly—just as they have attacked you, Mr. Secretary."

"Yes," returned Mr. Sherman, absently. His eyes were still on his plate, his hands fingered his napkin. He was lost in reflection. Then he murmured, still abstractedly:

"And now you're back in the senate again?"

"Yes," said Mr. Platt.

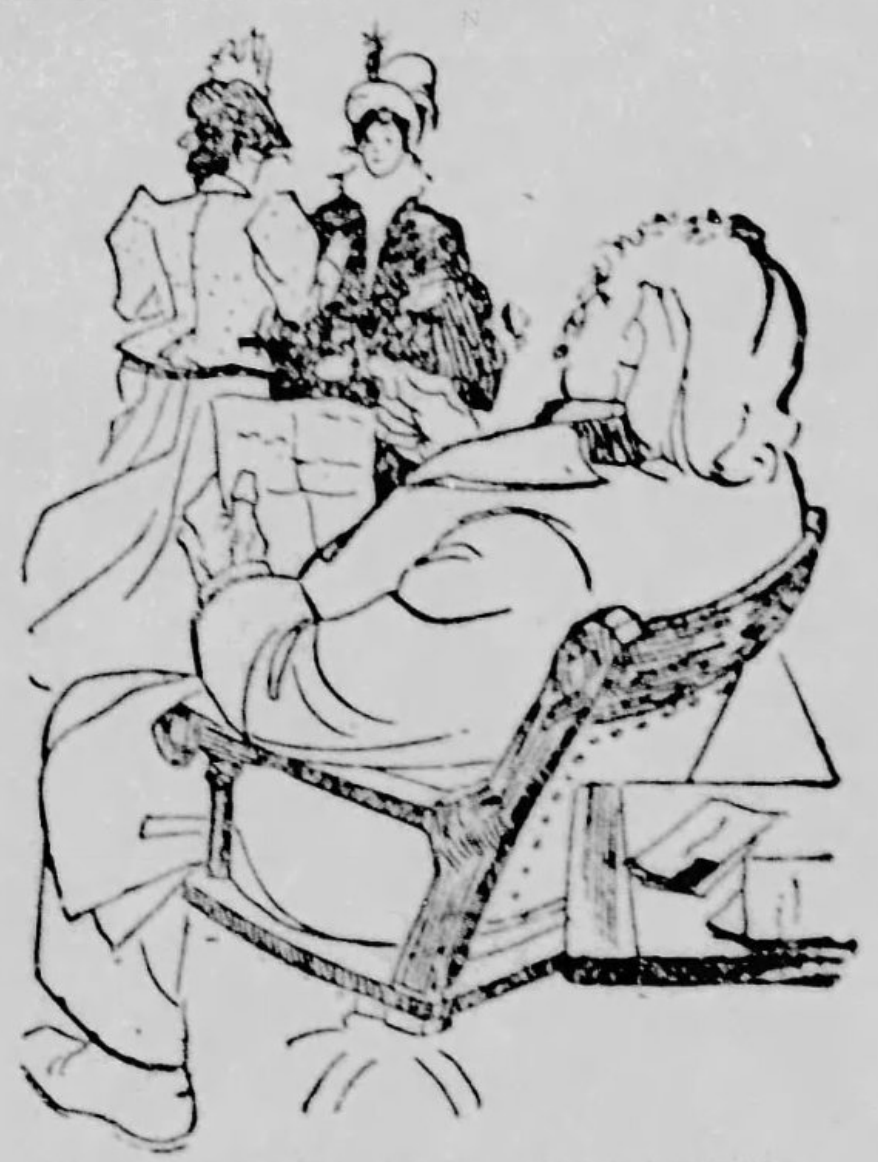
"How strange," whispered the old man, his eyes still on his plate, his fingers still playing with his napkin.—New York Press.

ALL BUT THE BUTTER.

At the University of North Dakota the 30 students are boarded in three dormitories, for the institution is out on the prairie three miles from Grand Forks, the nearest town.

Not long ago the students began to complain of the cuisine, which finally became so bad that they could endure it no longer, so a committee of two girls was appointed to lay their grievances before the president.

The head of the university is a man of great dignity and reserve and the representatives of the students were nervous when they found themselves in his presence.



THE COMMITTEE DISAGREES.

"Well, young ladies, what is it?" he inquired.

"Why, a—a—Mr. President, the—the table is very bad and there simply must be a change!"

"What is wrong about it?"

"Oh, it's just dreadful; we can't stand it!"

"But you must be more specific. Mention some of the deficiencies."

The girls thought a moment. "Why, take the soup for instance," cried one; "it's nothing but water!"

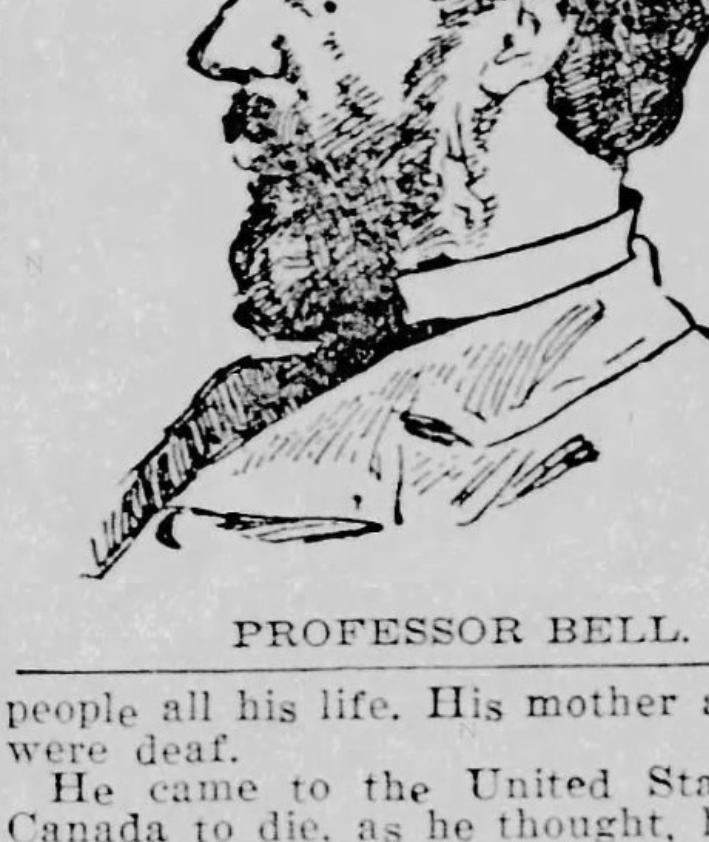
"Yes," echoed the other, "and the bread is simply abominable."

"And the butter, Mr. President," said the first, with great emphasis, "the butter is simply uneatable!"

Her companion turned upon her wrathfully, her eyes flashing. "It is not!" she exclaimed, hotly, "my father makes that butter!"

INVENTED THE TELEPHONE

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, is one of the founders of the American association to promote the teaching of the deaf, and of the Volta Bureau, which disseminates knowledge among the deaf. He has been more or less intimately associated with deaf people all his life. His mother and sister were deaf.



PROFESSOR BELL.

He came to the United States from Canada to die, as he thought, his health being very bad in 1871, and took up the work of teaching the deaf in the Boston public schools. Being a man of scientific learning and of original ideas, he conceived an instrument by the use of which the deaf could see the words of others by vibrations. This led him into the invention of the telephone, the one being the natural outcome of the other. The rest of the whole world knows—how he enlisted the aid of capitalists in his enterprise, and how, in the marvelous growth of the use of the instrument all over the United States, he became rich.

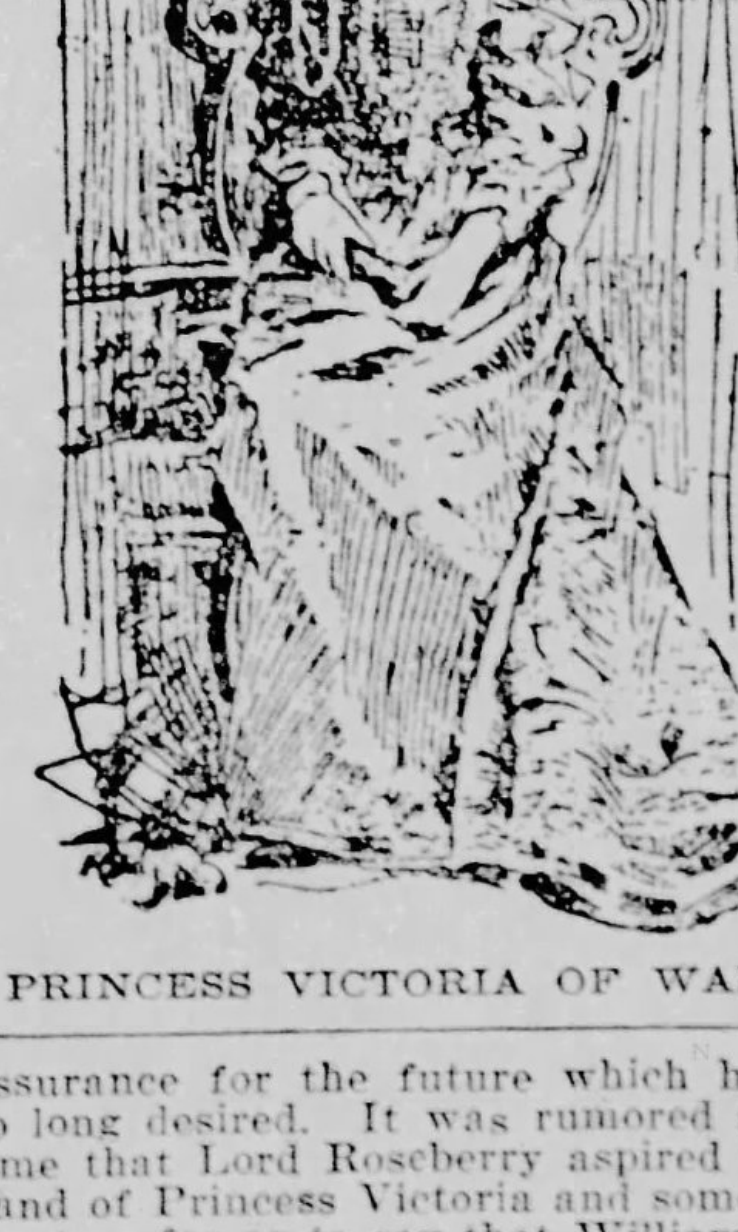
In reply to a question he said, recently: "No, I cannot predict the future of the telephone business in this country, except to say that it is increasing at an enormous rate, judging from the last annual report of the American Bell Telephone company, of which I am still a stockholder. No; I know nothing of present or future combinations, for I have taken no active interest in the business in the last fifteen years. I rarely look through the annual reports of the company. I cannot even tell why the business is increasing, excet to say that the telephone is something the people want."

Professor Bell is a heavy set, handsome man, of perhaps 57 or 60, well preserved a most interesting talker, and, as he says good for many years more.

A ROYAL LOVE MATCH.

The royal romance of Princess Victoria of Wales and her cousin, Prince George of Greece, which has been talked about for years, will, it is whispered, culminate shortly in the announcement of their engagement.

It has been generally said in society circles for some years that the princess was very much in love with her tall, stalwart cousin, but that he, fearing that he had very little to offer, did not dare to press his suit until his recent appointment as governor of Crete gave him the assurance for the future which he had so long desired. It was rumored at one time that Lord Roseberry aspired to the hand of Princess Victoria and some even went so far as to say that William Waldorf Astor was a suitor for the hand of the second daughter of the Prince of Wales. The princess is very domestic in her tastes, and has been the close companion of her much beloved mother, the Princess of Wales.



PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES.

The matter, it is understood, was discussed by the queen and members of her family at Cimiez recently.

HAND PAINTED DRESSES.

Printed muslins and silks will not do this year. They must be hand painted, and very lovely and unusual designs are the result. Let not the unskilled amateur imagine that she is equal to the task of decorating a gown or parasol, for nothing could be more unlovely than awkward arranged or crude coloring. All sorts of flowers are used—lilies, pansies, poppies, roses, tulips and daffodils—in wreaths and borders and scattered over the goods. One can choose one's favorite flower and have the design made to order, and it is not liable to be duplicated.

The gown should be cut first and the pattern made afterward, and so adapted to the style in which the dress is to be made. Parasol and fan are designed to accompany the gown. Hand painting is especially adapted to the decoration of parasols, and in this form will perhaps be more generally used, for unless one is able to do the painting oneself it is a somewhat expensive luxury.

A New Man.

Philanthropic Old Lady—I fear that you lack application and persistency. When you once begin a good thing, never stop till you have finished it.

Toil Not Orspin—You conwince me, leddy. That'll be my motter from now on. I was only goin' ter eat half of this here pun'kin pie, but I'll finish it ef it founders me. You has made a new man o' me, leddy.—Detroit Free Press.

Put Out.

"We had engaged a naval hero to lecture before our lyceum, but at last moment he disappointed us."

"Were the folks put out?"

"Put out? Why, they were so angry they rushed right on the platform and kissed the chairman!"—Detroit Journal.

No Difference.

"These eggs are not so good as the ones you sent last week."

"They ought to be, mum. They're out of the same crate."—Detroit Free Press.

Our New Serial Story.

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1899.........

THE HOUSE......
...BY THE LOCK

BY MRS. C. L. WILLIAMSON

Author of "The Woman in Grey," "Fortune's Sport," "Lady Mary of the Dark House," Etc.

CHAPTER XVIII.—A DESPERATE REMEDY.

I took the two envelopes from the man and told him he might go. Now for it! I thought. Now to see whether the edifice I had built had but a foundation of sand, or whether Wilfred had merely been clever enough to pull wool over the eyes of the police!

My heart was thumping with excitement as I opened the first envelope.

"St. Paul in to-night. First-class passenger on board named Harvey Farnham."

I laid the bit of paper down dazedly and took up the other. It was from the manager of the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York. "Mr. Farnham telegraphed to keep room for him. Is spending a day or two with friend."

I did not know what to think. It all sounded straightforward enough, and it was not credible that either the official in the office of the American liners or the manager of an hotel could be in collusion with Carson Wildred. Still, I was far from being satisfied.

For the moment I had done all I could do. If Farnham was stopping with a friend, whose address was unknown to me, I could not at present expect to receive an answer either to my New York or Denver cable. In a day or two the police would hear something from the other side, and meanwhile I must possess my soul in patience.

This was a thing easier said than done, especially, as when aimlessly glancing at a weekly paper in the club next day I came across a paragraph which gushed in the conventionally nauseous manner over the forthcoming marriage of the beautiful young heiress, Miss Karine Cunningham, and Mr. Carson Wildred, the "well-known millionaire and popular man in society."

Days never dragged as they did with me until I received the promised intimation from my friend, the inspector, that tidings had arrived from the police in New York. It was all right, so far as my friend was concerned, and I need have no further fears regarding his safety. The body found in the Thames was certainly not that of Mr. Harvey Farnham, as he was in New York, and had actually been interviewed there. He had been very ill in crossing, and had had the misfortune to fall down the companionway on shipboard in a heavy gale, spraining his ankle. He would not be able to resume his journey and proceed to Denver for some time to come, but had laughed at the idea of any foul play. When questioned on the subject of the ring, he said that he had given it to his friend, Mr. Wilfred, at parting, and jokingly added that he had experienced great difficulty in getting it off. In these circumstances, as there could be no further doubt of Mr. Farnham's living presence in New York, no possible shadow of suspicion need any longer rest upon Mr. Carson Wilfred, who had throughout done all in his power to further the investigations. The search for the man from the camp near the backwater would, therefore, be carried on upon the same lines as before.

A hot sense of injustice burnt within me. I had been thwarted on every side, not, I believed, by the revelation of truth, but by Carson Wilfred's superior cunning. He had boasted to me that, in the role of a villian, he would have been more successful than I; and I was quite ready to agree with this statement. All things seemed against me, and yet something, which I took to be instinct, cried aloud that my dram had not deceived. I could not understand how it was that the New York police had been made to believe in the identity of a man falsely representing himself to be Harvey Farnham, yet I was convinced that in some devilish way even they had been cozened. No other man living, perhaps, could have undertaken so huge a scheme, with so many different strings to pull at one and the same time, and successfully carried through, save Carson Wilfred. But Carson Wilfred had attempted it, I concluded, and, having gone so far, there was every reason to suppose he would triumph, if I—who alone of all men seemed personally interested—did not set myself to the finding of a new method for blocking his game.

I could, I thought, understand what his motive for so foul a murder might have been. He had just purchased a valuable gold mine from Farnham. Should Farnham be made to vanish without fear of suspicion falling upon Wilfred, the latter might not only be the owner of the mine, but repossess himself of the purchase money, which must have comprised a very large sum.

There was no further hope from the police. They had done their duty, had satisfied themselves on every point, and it would have been unjust to expect that they should continue to exert themselves in favoring my apparently wild view of the situation.

In the midst of the cogitations which followed upon the receipt of the inspector's letter, another cablegram was handed to me. This time it purported to be from Farnham himself, merely saying: "Many thanks for kind inquiries. Have turned up here smiling, but too seedy to write at present. Glad to hear from you. —Fifth Avenue Hotel."

One more blow aimed at my theory! But I refuse to be knocked down by it. For Karine's sake, for my own sake, I would follow my convictions across the sea, and never rest until I had settled all doubts for myself.

It was then Friday. In five minutes after reading this kind and apparently conclusive cablegram, I had resolved that on the following day, Saturday, I would sail for New York.

It was only by a severe mental wrench that I arrived at this almost desperate decision, for I stood between two fires, either one of which might reduce my hopes to ashes.

Going to America meant leaving Karine Cunningham, at this critical juncture, to the mercy of the enemy. I had offered her friendship, and such protection as I could give, against those who were bent on forcing her inclinations; and with a look in her sweet eyes, and a soft quiver in her voice which I could never forget, she had asked me "not to go away." If I went and any harm should come to her during my absence I could never forgive myself, never again know a moment's peace of mind. And yet—if I stayed, what was there to hope for either of us? I had shot all my arrows, and they had glanced off, blunted, from Wildred's apparently invulnerable armour. I had lost the chance of gaining assistance from the police, so far as I could see, and unless some miracle should suddenly come to pass, I should be obliged to stand by while Karine Cunningham gave her unwilling self to Wildred.

Whatever her secret reason for consenting to do so might be, she had plainly let me understand that she meant to marry the man, unless Fate especially intervened in her behalf.

There was no hope that she would let me save her by carrying her away. I had not even the slightest reason to suppose that she cared for me, save as a friend, in the midst of what otherwise she had said would be friendliness.

My hands were bound, therefore, so long as Carson Wildred was able to hold up his guilty head before the world, and pass himself off as a blameless member of society.

Between the horns of this dilemma—and Heaven knows they were both sharp enough—I could only choose the one on which Karine and I seemed less likely to be torn; and therefore it was that I elected to go to America.

I did not feel that I could bear to leave without a word to her. How could I tell in what light my absence might be made to appear? From the vague hints she had dropped as to her relations with Sir Walter and Lady Tressidy, I hardly considered that it would be safe to write to her. Such a letter as I must send, should I write at all, if read by eyes for which it was not intended, might bring Karine into serious trouble. It was true that Lady Tressidy had appeared to be inclined towards friendliness with me, but she then had no suspicions of my attitude to Karine.

I would go down into the country and call upon Lady Tressidy and Miss Cunningham, I resolved; and if I had no opportunity of speaking with my beautiful girl in private, I would contrive to slip into her own hand a note previously prepared.

My decisions, when made, are usually soon acted upon. Within a couple of hours after receiving the inspector's letter and the message from New York my passage was engaged for the following day. A curious mood was upon me as I began my preparations. Hardly more than a fortnight ago I had been congratulating myself on the prospect of a considerable stay in London. My ideal existence had for the moment been an utterly aimless one. I was sated with excitement and what is popularly called "adventure," and had only wanted to rest and amuse myself. I had meant to be a man about town until I should again tire of the life, drifting agreeably here and there taking pleasure as it came, troubling myself little either about other people's affairs or my own.

And this was the result of my plan. There seemed a certain unreality about it all. I felt like the puppet of circumstances, or one who moved through strange mazes, half conscious that he merely dreams.

By two o'clock everything was arranged for my departure on Saturday, and I was at Waterloo, taking my ticket for Haslemere, which was the station nearest to Sir Walter Tressidy's country place.

CHAPTER XIX.—"NOT AT HOME."

I had a long, dreary drive after leaving the train, though in other circumstances I might have been charmed with the liveliness of one of England's fairest counties. As it was I merely chafed at the endless hill, up which the horse slowly plodded, half inclined to think that after all I should have done better to trust to my own feet or come on a bicycle from town.

The curtain of twilight was falling by the time my fly entered the long avenue that led to the house. Here and there lights shone out from the windows, and as the vehicle drew up before the door I caught a glimpse of something which set my heart throbbing.

It was only a ruddy gleam of firelight on a golden head, which shone for an instant in the warm light like burnished copper; only a rosy glow on a girl's white dress, a shimmer seen between the parted folds of dark, rich window drapings.

For a second only the vision was granted me. A tall, slender form rose from its kneeling position before the fire, and in so moving passed beyond my line of sight. But my pulses leaped, and I rejoiced in the good fortune which had brought me at an hour when Karine was not absent.

I stepped quickly from the cab and would have given much for the right of a greater intimacy—right to go to the window and knock, begging the girl I loved to let me in, to grant me the heaven of ten minutes alone with her, before the necessities of convention called upon me to ask for Lady Tressidy.

I imagined what it would be to have this right; I pictured myself tapping at the panes of the long French window. I saw the dainty girlish form coming towards me, the start of surprise, the flush which I might read as I would, the raising of the latch, and the two warm little hands held out to me in welcome.

But it was all a dream, vanishing as quickly as the rainbow colors in a bubble and leaving only the darkness of the dull winter twilight behind. Such privileges were for a happier man than I; I was at best only her "friend." Never could I hope—whether success or failure crowned the effort I was impatient to begin—for more than that.

Instead I walked soberly up to the door and knocked, telling the cabman that he might wait—and wishing that he might have to wait for long.

Presently in answer to my summons a footman appeared (a fellow I remembered to have seen at the town house when I had called, and it struck me that, as I inquired if Lady Tressidy was at home, he eyed me more piercingly than a well-trained servant usually eyes a guest.

"I am sorry, sir," he answered with a slight hesitation, "that her ladyship is out at present. What name shall I say when she returns?"

"Mr. Stanton," I unsuspectingly replied, though it did dimly occur to me that the man might have left me to give him my card. It seemed almost too good to be true that Lady Tressidy should be away from home, for now I felt practically certain that I should have the unexpected joy of seeing Karine alone, speaking to her far more unrestrainedly than I could do in the presence of her hostess, and explaining in a way satisfactory to us both of my intended absence.

"I am sorry," I hypocritically remarked, "not to see Lady Tressidy; but I have come some distance, and perhaps Miss Cunningham would spare me a few minutes."

"I—I am afraid, sir"—still stammering uncomfortably—"that Miss Cunningham is away with her ladyship."

"I was astonished at this piece of information, for I was absolutely sure that it was Karine whose shining halo of hair and white gown I had seen in that rosy space between the window curtains. Of course the footman might honestly believe that she was not at home; but I did not mean lightly to abandon the chance of a few words with her.

"I think you are mistaken about that," I boldly said. "Please be good enough at any rate to inquire."

The fellow's face reddened, contrasting unpleasantly with his powder, but he persisted in his story.

"I am sure I am right, sir," he went on more firmly. "Miss Cunningham is with my lady."

My impulse was to slip a couple of sovereigns into his palm, and insist that he should ascertain if Miss Cunningham were not after all at home, for I was beginning to be suspicious of a plot to thwart me. If such a one existed I could not think that Karine had been a party to it; for, though of course she could not care to see me, in at all the same way in which I yearned for a sight of her sweet face, I believe she would not wish me to be sent away from the house humiliated. My hand was moving towards my pocket, when suddenly I reconsidered. If I took such strong measures to secure a tete-a-tete with Karine it might appear that we were in collusion, and trouble would be thus made for her with Lady Tressidy and Sir Walter. I could not risk causing her uneasiness, especially as I was going far away; and with a pang I saw that I was in a trap.

There might be one way out, and I took it.

"I will wait," I announced, "until the ladies return. Or possibly Sir Walter ——"

"Sir Walter won't be here for a day or two," promptly responded the man.

So thoroughly miserable did he look, though his manner had gained confidence, that I thought he must be new to a service which must foster a certain amount of conventional deceit.

"As for the ladies, sir, unfortunately they are not expected back this evening until—until the last train—too late, as you can understand, sir, to receive any visitors, as at all events they can't reach the house until after eleven."

I bit my lip with futile indignation against Lady Tressidy, and against fate—never against Karine. It was evident that the footman had received the most stringent orders what he must do in case of so undesirable an emergency as a visit from Mr. Noel Stanton. He had probably been asked if he was certain of being able to recognize me again, and had answered that he believed he would be able to do so, but on suddenly being called on to face the responsibility, had made his little bid for ascertaining my name as early as possible in the game, by way of rendering assurance doubly sure.

Of course the dutiful servant was not really to blame for following out his instructions to the letter, yet I felt that I hated his smug face and plastered head, and would have liked to frighten him with menaces and strange foreign oaths.

I dared not give him the note which I had written, meaning if necessary to slip it into Karine's own hand unseen, for it might easily be that, despite any bribe I offered, it would never reach the dear eyes for which it was intended.

"I will write a line on my card, then, to be handed to the ladies, whom I regret not having seen," I said with what dignity I had at my command. And stepping past him into the hall, despite a visible gleam of consternation in his eye, I deliberately took out a pencil and card-case, slowly scribbling a few words.

My hope was that if Karine was really in this drawing-room she would come faith, and the Gordian knot of the dilemma would be cut.

But, having mentioned my imminent departure from England on private and urgent business, and added that, though I had been anxious to see Lady Tressidy and Miss Cunningham for the sake of bidding good-bye, it would be, more strictly speaking, only au revoir, as I intended returning within the next four weeks, I could think of nothing more to say. And still the drawing-room door, near which I was standing, was not opened.

I should have been glad to underscore the last six words, but did not venture to do so for obvious reasons, and could only hope that Karine might see them or hear them read, and partly understand.

I conspicuously placed a sovereign on the card as I gave it to the footman, remarking quietly that I would wish the latter to be delivered in the presence of both ladies if possible. Then I seemed to have come to the end of my resources, until a desperate idea seized me.

Had I not been virtually certain that Karine was to be kept from seeing me without her own consent to such an arrangement, naturally I would have accepted my conge with good grace and gone away, a wiser as well as a sadder man; but as it was, and considering the importance for her future as well as my own, of a hasty explanation between us, I was ready to snatch at any expedient not prejudicial to her, of obtaining a word with Karine Cunningham.

I turned from the door and got into the cab, which the footman politely opened for me as if only too glad to speed the parting guest. The direction "to the station," was given, the gravel crunched under the wheels and hose's hoofs, the door at which I had been received so inhospitably shut me out of paradise, and no doubt, the servant triumphantly watched me drive off. Halfway down the avenue, however, I thrust my stick from the window of the rattle-trap vehicle and stopped the coachman.

"I have forgotten something," I curtly said. "You needn't go back; wait here, and I'll return again in a few moments."

The fly was standing just out of sight from the house, and rapidly leaving it behind me, I strode over the frozen grass of the lawn, taking a shorter cut than the avenue would have been.

In considerably less than five minutes I had once more arrived in front of the window through which I was so positive I had seen Karine. Only a short time ago I had dreamed of doing such a thing as this as a delicious impossibility, only belonging to a world of romance, which I could never enter. But here I was actually bent on the accomplishment of the deed.

The falling darkness had protected me. I felt confident, from being seen by any body in the house as I crossed the lawn, and I approached with boldness, which only left me as I reached the window.

The curtain hung apart, as before, and I could see the fireplace with the lights and shadows traveling fantastically along the polished floor and wall. The white irradiated figure was no longer visible, but undiscouraged by this fact, I gently tapped, trusting that Karine might be in another part of the room to which my eyes could not reach.

If she was there my knock would startle her, perhaps, and she would draw near in curiosity to see what had made the slight suspicious noise; then I could make my presence known, leaving apologies still later, and afterwards—well, afterwards, the rest must depend upon her.

But I knocked once, twice, thrice, each time a little louder, a little more insistently than before, and there was no response, no sound, no movement. After all I was thwarted, and had but one comfort in the midst of gloom—I had not been easily repulsed, I had done what I could and need not feel afterwards when I was far away, that I had let myself be outwitted, outgeneralled, without an effort to resist.

Fate had decided that I must go to America without a word, without a look into Karine Cunningham's eyes; and, drearily returning to my waiting cab, I commenced once more the tedious drive to the station.

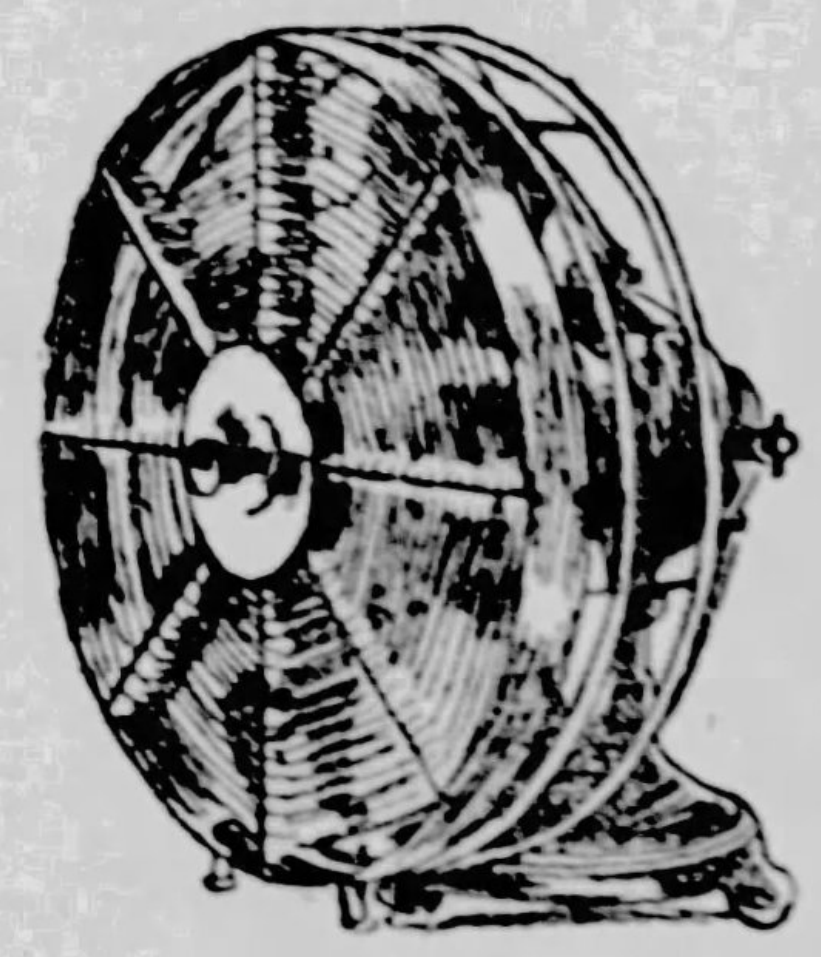
Never had I felt more utterly disheartened; for, after all, I could not be quite sure that Karine had not acquiesced in the order to exclude me from the house. It seemed that she must have heard my voice in the hall, that if she had chosen she might easily have contrived some means of seeing me while I was briskly taxing my ingenuity to reach her. I guessed at Wildred's powerful influence in the affair; and was ready to fancy others; but, as I was to learn long afterwards, I brought forward every reason for Karine's mysterious inertness save the right one.

(To be continued.)

QUITE NOVEL.

A Fan That Blows Warm Instead of Cold.

The ventilating fan for use in the torrid periods of the summer is familiar to almost everybody, and its service is greatly appreciated by every one who has felt its cooling currents of atmosphere. There has recently been invented a new device which closely resembles the ventilating fan. It is like the ventilator placed in the wall of a room, but instead of cooling it heats a room. By this process of heating the atmosphere in a room is kept throughout the dimensions of the chamber more evenly heated than by any other known process. It is an electric arrangement and a very clever one.



This heater consists of a wire resistance, in which the heat is generated. It is put into or out of use by simply closing or opening the special switch provided for this purpose, and located in the center of the heating-web.

Another form of fan-heater is arranged so that the blades of the fan are heated by having a heat developing wire mounted on them in a coating of enamel. This enamel becomes hot upon connecting the wire with the circuit which is led to the blades through collector rings on the shaft of the fan.

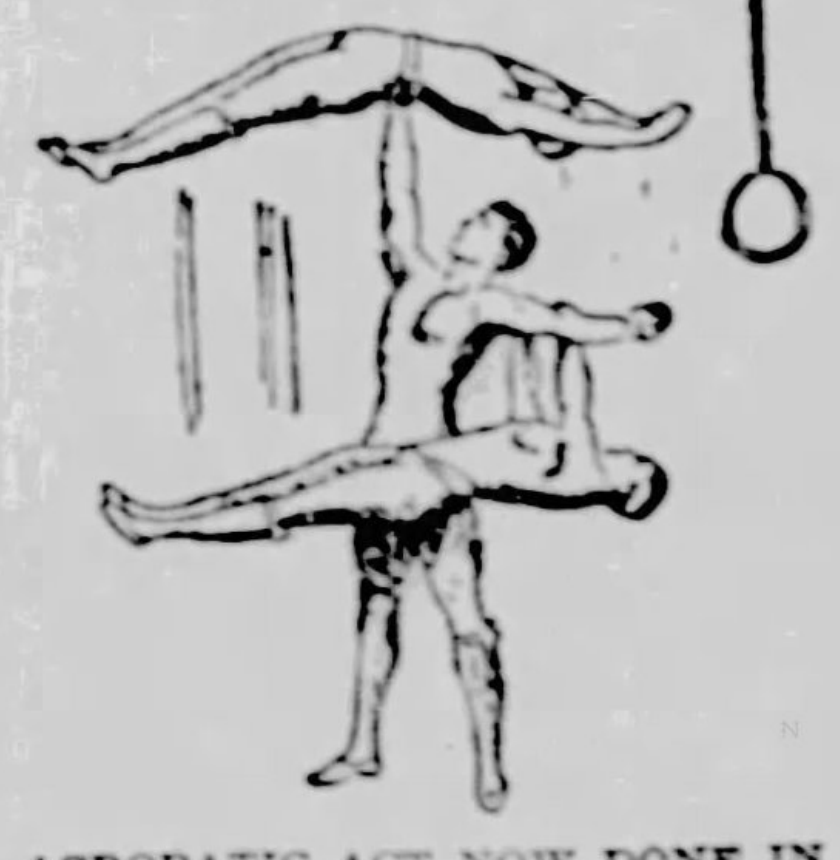
A form of heater is also made to be applied to the ordinary ceiling fan so much in use, and a ceiling fan is also constructed in which the blades themselves are heated.

These fans are provided for any circuit, "direct" or "alternating," and of any required voltage. They are also designed to be used as cooling fans; to employ them as such the heating switch is not closed and the fan is run at a higher speed than for heating.

The fan-heater thus becomes a fan-cooler, and may be employed to "blow hot or cold" the year round, a dual function which, while not commended in individuals, may fairly be claimed to be of the most meritorious character in this inanimate form, and one likely to win for this invention great popularity.

NEW AND DIFFICULT.

The Nightons, three acrobats who are playing in London music halls, do a new act, which is shown in the picture. It looks easier than it is, as you can find out by trying to hold one friend aloof while another "skins the cat" on your outstretched arm.



ACROBATIC ACT NOW DONE IN LONDON.

Wouldn't Do at All.

"I have here a play that I would like you to—"

"What's the title?" interrupted the manager, intent on getting down to details without a loss of time.

"I have called it The Pugilist, and I—"

"Won't do at all," interrupted the manager. "It's name shows it to be totally foreign to the correct dramatic idea. We must have some action in a play, you know; it can't be all dialogue."—Chicago Post.

Reputation a Drawback.

"It's hard to be happy, once you've got a reputation for saying sarcastic things," remarked the sad-eyed man.

"What's the trouble?"

"I've lost another friend. I complimented him on being the most cool-headed person I ever saw. He took it as an allusion to the fact that he is totally bald."—Washington Star.

Always the Greatest.

"What do you consider the greatest evidence of statesmanship?" asked the civil service examiner.

"Ability to get an office and hold it," promptly applied the applicant.—Chicago Post.

A Pleasant Thought.

Clara—I tried to console Sadie for the loss of her front tooth.

Maud—What did you say?

Clara—I told her I didn't think it would make the slightest difference.—Detroit Free Press.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The American Navy.

"Will you please give the year in which the warships of the American navy were built?"—E. H. W., Lowell, Ind.

It takes two or three years to build a warship. The dates given below are those of the launching:

Battleships, first class—Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois, 1898; Indiana, 1893, Iowa, 1896; Kearsarge and Kentucky, 1898; Massachusetts and Oregon, 1893; Missouri and Ohio building.

Battleship, second class—Texas, 1892.

Armored cruisers—Brooklyn, 1895; New York, 1891.

Steel protected cruisers—Atlanta, Baltimore and Boston, 1884; Charleston, 1888; Chicago, 1885; Cincinnati, Columbia, Raleigh and Olympia, 1892; Minneapolis, 1893; Newark, 1890; Philadelphia and San Francisco, 1889.

Protected cruisers, wood sheathed—Albany and New Orleans, both purchased abroad.

Unprotected steel cruisers—Detroit, 1891; Marblehead, 1892; Montgomery, 1896.

Unarmored steel gunboats—Topeka, 1881; Petrel and Yorktown, 1888; Bennington and Concord, 1890; Machias, 1891; Bancroft and Castine, 1892.

Light draft gunboats—Nashville and Wilmington, 1895; Helena, 1896.

Unarmored composite gunboats—Annapolis, Newport and Vicksburg, 1896; Marietta, Princeton and Wheeling, 1897.

Special vessels—Dolphin, 1884; Vesuvius, 1888.

We have not the dates of the launching of the torpedo boats.

The Old Merrimac.

"What was the Merrimac previous to her engagement with the Monitor? Did the United States build her, and if so, when? Had she any eventful history up to the year 1862?"—H. N. H., Earlville, N. Y.

She was an old-fashioned wooden vessel, a steam frigate, built by the United States at some navy yard. There never was anything eventful in her history. She was at Norfolk navy yard when that was seized by the Confederates in 1861. She was set on fire, the scuttled and sunk. The Confederates raised her, cut down her sides, converted her into an iron-clad ram, and named her the Virginia. She was covered with two thicknesses of two-inch iron slabs, with oak backing, inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Observance of Sunday.

"Please state the date when Christians first began to observe Sunday as a day of rest and worship of God, and by whom was the movement started?"—T. Y. S., Fenwick, Mich.

As the Lord arose on Sunday, the Christians, even before they had spread beyond Jerusalem, celebrated the day as a memorial of the resurrection, and as Dr. Smith says in his Bible dictionary, "the divinely inspired apostles, by their practice and precepts, marked the first day of the week as a day for meeting together to break bread, for communicating and receiving instruction, for laying up offerings in store for charitable purposes, for occupation in holy thought and prayer." Note Acts xx:7; I Cor. xvi:1-12; Heb. x:25. After citing these, Dr. Smith says: "The results of an examination of the principal writers of the two centuries after St. John are as follows: The Lord's day (a name which has now come out more prominently, and is connected more explicitly with our Lord's resurrection than before) existed during these two centuries as a part and parcel of apostolical, and so of scriptural Christianity. Religiously regarded, it was a day of solemn meeting for the holy eucharist, for united prayer, for instruction, for almsgiving."

Thus you see the movement started in the earliest times. You must remember this also—that Christianity never had many followers among the Jews. The little church at Jerusalem disappeared from history with the destruction of that city by Titus, A. D. 70. Christianity flourished among the pagans. The churches of Asia, founded by Paul, were made up chiefly of people hitherto pagans. They knew nothing of the Jewish Sabbath, and celebrated Sunday, as above pointed out, simply as the day of the resurrection, on which they met for religious duties.

Methodism In America.

"When, where and by whom was the Methodist Episcopal church founded in the United States?"—G. W. D., Crab Orchard, Neb.

Though Wesley and Whitefield both visited this country and preached, they organized no Methodist societies. The nucleus of the first church in America was composed of immigrants from Ireland, who had been members of Wesley's societies over there. In 1766 these were formed into a class and instructed by Philip Embury, who had been a class leader and local preacher in Ireland. He was greatly assisted by Capt. Thomas Webb, an officer of the British army stationed in New York, who had been licensed as a local preacher by Wesley in 1765. Webb preached and formed classes during 1768 on Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware and Philadelphia. In the same year—1768—the first Methodist chapel in America was dedicated in John street, New York; and in 1770, the first Methodist church in Philadelphia was erected. Nearly contemporaneously with Embury, Robert Strawbridge, a local preacher from Ireland, settled in Maryland, and formed classes in Frederick county. About the same time Robert Williams immigrated from England, formed the first circuit in Virginia, and preached in North Carolina. In 1771, Francis Asbury arrived, and the next year Wesley appointed him superintendent of the American societies.

Foreign Flags.

"Is there any law in regard to flying foreign flags? Are they allowed to float without the Stars and Stripes above them?"—E. A. B., Pacific Grove, Cal.

There is no such law as you imagine, and no provision that foreign flags can only fly with our flag above them. Nnd does it need any law. The patriotism of the American people is to be trusted.

Two Famous Indians.

"Will you please inform me to what tribes respectively the Indian chiefs, Powhatan and Massasoit, belonged?"—F. M. M., Chapin, Iowa.

The real name of Powhatan was Wahunsonacook. The name Powhatan was the Indian designation for the place of his early home, at the falls of the James, near where Richmond now stands. He rose from an ordinary chief to the command of thirty tribes, numbering about 8,000, occupying the lands between the James and the Potomac. These Indians were called the Powhatans. Massasoit was chief of the Wampanoags.

The World's Languages.

"How many languages are spoken in the world, and isn't it true that the English language is the most difficult to master, or thoroughly understand?"—T. P., Kingsport, Tenn.

Of course no enumeration is entirely accurate, but philologists agree there are about 900 languages and 5,000 dialects now known. It is a very comomn error that English is difficult to master. This mistaken view comes from witnessing the trouble emigrants to the United States have in learning it in its purity. This is not because of the difficulty of the language, but because these emigrants are mostly people of limited education, familiar with but one tongue. English is one of the easiest of modern languages to learn, because of the simplicity of its grammar. Our absurd orthography is one stumbling block, and the richness of the language another. By the latter we mean that English has so many words meaning nearly the same thing, but each with a shade of meaning not possessed by the others.

Of European languages, the Russian is the most difficult—far more so than English. Polish is another difficult tongue, and so is Turkish. Leaving Europe, the most difficult languages in the world, not counting savage tongues, are the Turanian or Mongolian languages, of which Chinese and Japanese are those best known. It takes years to get a speaking knowledge of either, while Chinese and Japanese—the latter, especially—pick up English in a few months.

The Campbellite Church.

A. J. J., Camden, S. C.: We do not know of any denomination which has the name of "Missionary" Baptist. We believe there was, years ago, a small body of Baptists who called themselves the "Anti-Mission" Baptists; but it would be absurd to call all other Baptist bodies "Missionary" Baptists, to distinguish them from this small band of seceders from the general fellowship.

Alexander Campbell, the son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister, was born in Ireland in 1786, and came to the United States in 1809. He became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Washington county, Pa. He became dissatisfied with the tenets of that church, he holding that the Bible should be the sole creed. His father, who had emigrated to this country, joined him in his efforts, and together they founded a new society at Brush River, Pa., in 1810. Accepting the doctrine of immersion, they joined in a temporary union with the Baptists; but persisting in their refusal to accept "any human creed," they were disfellowshiped in 1827, and formed a sect of their own, the "Disciples of Christ," but they are widely known as "Campbellites."

A Hypothetical Case.

W. S. P., Boomer, Mo., puts this case: Suppose a man, standing on one side of a state boundary line murders a man across the line by shooting—for instance, the murderer standing in Missouri and killing a man in Kansas. Then W. S. P. says: "Kansas could not pursue him as a fugitive from justice, and Missouri would not have jurisprudence over the case, as it was not committed in that state." And he wants to know what would be done.

The place where the victim stood is the place of the murder; hence Kansas would have jurisdiction. Any citizen knowing of a murder is expected to lend his aid to capture the murderer; and he would be captured and jailed in Missouri, to wait proper legal action. Leave the phrase "fugitive from justice" out of the matter. The man who commits a murder can not get out of the consequences by a mere technicality. The Kansas authorities would get requisition papers, bring him to Kansas and try him. We do not answer Question Bureau queries by letter in any case, and it is useless to ask it.

John Jay.

"How was the first chief justice of the United States supreme court chosen?"—G. G., Macon, Mich.

The constitution prescribes the method, and it was followed in Jay's case. His nomination was sent to the Senate by the President, and confirmed by that body. That answers your question; but you evidently did not frame your question to ask what you really want to know. We think you meant, "Why was John Jay selected for the first chief justice?" The reason was this: Jay was one of the commissioners to negotiate peace with Great Britain and his services there were of the highest value. After that he was one of the leading spirits in the adoption of the constitution, and Washington, when the new national government was organized, asked Jay to accept whatever place he might prefer. Jay selected that of chief justice, and was appointed. He served until 1794, when he resigned to go to Europe, where he negotiated "Jay's treaty," which avoided for the time another war with Great Britain.

Delaware's Senator.

"Who is the present Senator from Delaware?"—C. A. V., Pisgah, N. C.

The term of service of George Gray expired on March 4 last. The legislature failed to elect, so that seat is now vacant. The term of the other Senator, Richard R. Kenney, will not expire till 1901.

To Get a Patent.

E. E. B., Jewell, Kan.: No. The only way is to make formal application for a patent. This must be made to the Commissioner of Patents. His name is not necessary. Where the case admits, drawings must be furnished of the original size, signed by the inventor or his attorney. The principle of the machine must be explained, and the method of applying it. The applicant must make oath that he believes himself to be the original inventor. The application must be accompanied by the application fee of $15. If a patent is issued, a further fee of $20 must be paid. It is better to employ an experienced patent attorney than to try to do the work yourself.

Cape Roxo.

We are obliged to several friends who have answered the question of M. E. S., Hiltonville, N. Y. They state that Cape Roxo is on the eastern shore of Mexico, projecting from the state of Vera Cruz into the Gulf of Mexico, between Vera Cruz city and Tampico, near Lobos island. However, we have not a map which shows it.

The Virginius Affair.

J. M. B., Duncan's Bridge, Mo.: On October 31, 1873, an American merchantman, the Virginius, a ship sailing under the American flag, was captured on the high seas, near Jamaica, by the Spanish ship Tornado, on the ground that it intended to land men and arms for the insurgent army in Cuba.

Four of the most prominent Cubans found among the passengers were shot on November 26; a few days later Captain Fry, with a large number of others (estimated at about 50) were also executed. The Spanish government took prompt action to stay the executions, and the Cuban authorities, though by no means concealing their dissatisfaction with the orders from Madrid, submitted.

The universal excitement in the United States at the conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba for a time appeared to make a war between Spain and the United States inevitable, but diplomatic negotiations between the two nations led to a peaceable settlement of the difficulty.

The Spaniards were compelled to give up the Virginius, salute the American flag, tender an apology and pay an indemnity amounting to about $300 per man for those who had been killed by the authorities in Cuba. It was several years before the matter was finally settled, the negotiations on the part of the United States being conducted by the late Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Grant.

Great Dismal Swamp.

"Please give history and description of the Dismal Swamp, on the state line of Virginia and North Carolina."—L. M., Thorn Hill, Ala.

The Great Dismal Swamp is a morass 40 miles long north and south, and 25 miles wide. The soil is black vegetable mould 15 feet deep, saturated with water, yielding to the feet, and during a large part of the year covered with stagnant pools of water. In the center is Lake Drummond, 6 miles long and 3 wide. The swamp is covered with a dense forest of cypress, juniper, gum and cedar. Much of the valuable timber has been cut off. There is a canal through it, 20 miles long, affording an outlet for the timber. A brisk trade is kept up in ship timber, boards, shingles, staves, railway ties and firewood. Along the coast of North Carolina are the Little Dismal and several smaller swamps, covering about 2,000,000 acres.

Modern Copperheads.

J. B. Y., North Loup, Mo.: The Populist article you send reminds us of the ravings of the copperhead press during the civil war. The title of Spain to the Philippines was that of discovery—the same whereby Great Britain settled and ruled the colonies in this country. Her title was recognized by all civilized nations. Having title, she could dispose of it, of course, and the title of the United States is good. To say it is not is as absurd as to say that the owner of a farm in Nebraska has no good title because the Indians really own North America.

Our sovereignty in the Philippines, and the waging of war against Tagal tribes, is not "unconstitutional." The copperheads declared that the war for the Union was unconstitutional, but they got over it. So will these latter-day copperheads, who let political enmity govern them.

Battle of Gravelotte.

W. C., Georgetown, Mo.: Gravelotte is a village of Lorraine, in a hilly country, seven miles west of Metz; population, 700. Here, on Aug. 18, 1870, the first and second German armies, commanded by General Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles under King William in person, obtained a great victory over the French under Marshal Bazaine. The loss of the Germans was about 20,000 killed and wounded, and that of the French, who occupied superior positions and acted on the defensive, about 13,000. Bazaine retired to Metz with 179,000 men and after a long siege surrendered the city and his army to the Germans on Oct. 27.

Our Generals.

"Can you give the number, names and seniority in rank of the major and brigadier generals of the regular army of the United States at the beginning of the Spanish-American war?"—D. C. W., St. Joseph, Mo.

Below they are given in the order of seniority:

Major generals—Nelson A. Miles, Wesley Merritt, John R. Brooke.

Brigadier generals—Elwell S. Otis, John J. Coppinger, Wm. R. Shafter, Wm. M. Graham, James F. Wade, Henry C. Merriam.

Miscellaneous.

U. S. L., Fairbury, Neb.: We have not the data to answer.

G. T., Junior, W. Va., wishes to know how lace-leather or white leather is tanned. Who can tell him?

A. P., Hickory Flat, Miss.: We never heard of the company, and consequently can not express any opinion.

H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.: We never heard the alleged "old saying," and don't think it ever had general currency.

W. T. D., Ashland, O.: No book is published on the subject. Men get their knowledge of the oil business from actual experience in the field.

J. L. S., Hot Springs, Idaho: There is an abundance of green tea on the market, and always has been, so far as known. The writer drinks of it every afternoon, at any rate.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Dyspepsia—"I know a positive relief for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me. My neuralgia also stopped." W. B. BALDWIN, 164 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. It cured a friend of mine of female weakness." MRS. JESSIE A. MEARNS, Clayton, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OLD-FASHIONED WOMEN,

Have a very natural prejudice against anything that offends their fine sense of delicacy. And for that reason numbers of such women have suffered in secret and in silence the pangs and pains consequent on the derangement or displacement of the delicate organs of sex. Any suffering to them was better than the shame of questions and examinations which probed modesty to its very core. But while they could hide their suffering they could not conceal its ravages. The darkening circles beneath their eyes, the sallow skin, the cheek robbed of its roundness, the body shrunken by wasting flesh, all these signs marked the presence of disease.

To every suffering woman who values modesty Dr. Pierce's method of treatment is a boon beyond price. His remarkable remedy for all female disorders and diseases, "Favorite Prescription," cures ninety-eight out of every hundred cases, no matter how obstinate or complicated the disease may be. Any woman who needs more help may write to the Doctor for his free counsel and advice. Such letters come from thousands and are treated with absolute privacy.

"I write these few lines hoping that some other suffering woman will try Dr. Pierce's medicines, as I did," writes Mrs. O. S. Adams, of Fargo, Cass Co., N. Dak. "I had female weakness very badly; so I had to be in bed part of the time. I was tired and sick all the time, could not do my housework: had fainting spells, nervous headache, backache and pain in my left side when I would lie down; I had pains and aches all over. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and had not taken two bottles when I was able to be around again and do my work, with no pain. I have taken five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two of his 'Compound Extract of Smart-Weed,' and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I am feeling better than I have for a great many years. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines are the greatest in the world."

When the bowels are obstinate, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They don't gripe.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Some time ago Frank Norris, a young journalist of San Francisco, who has not been out of Harvard five years, and who has now transferred himself to New York, wrote a book called "Moran of the Lady Letty," a sea tale of such power, of such originality and of such promise as to win for himself the approval of the dean of American literature, William Dean Howells.

Now, Mr. Norris, has lately written another book, and it is a novel, it is an extraordinary novel; it is, it had almost been said, a great novel. The title of this novel is "McTeague," and it has for a sub-title "A Story of San Francisco," which merely suggests the book's scheme of local color.

The work as a piece of realism is admirable. The characters drawn from the lower middle classes of a big city, are clearly cut and well sustained. The tale, however, was tragic enough—as life is tragic—without the melo-dramatic conclusion. That alone mars its success as an artistic whole. The characters of McTeague and Trina, of Marcus Schouler, are all boldly and strongly portrayed. The German-American Sieppes, are humorous creations, and as admirable in their way, and as life-like, as the more tragic characters whose fate is the impulse of the story. oDubleday & McClure Co., New York.

Miss Isabel Hapgood has translated a little volume which T. Y. Crowell & Co. publishes, entitled How Count Tolstoi Lives and Works, the author of which is a Russian writer named P. A. Sergyeenko. Having known the family familiarly for several years, visiting among its members, both in Moscow and in their country home, he is well fitted to describe the great author's daily life.

The Last War, or the Triumph of the English Tongue, by S. W. Odell, is published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. It is a story of the twenty-sixth century, purporting to have been compiled from the official notes of the Reporter to the President of United America.

Of course, the imagination plays the whole part in the construction of the story, although the author has endeavored to make the evolution of affairs to their then condition to be the sequence of natural law.

The Two White Elephants is the title of a third novel by Arthur Henry Veysey, the two former ones being A Cheque for Three Thousand and A Pedigree in Pawn, both of which have attained no inconsiderable degree of popularity through their representations of the humorous side of life. The present story has much of the same quality which the others possessed, of originality of plot worked out by amusing and grotesque situations. G. W. Dillingham Co., New York, are the publishers.

A charming story and one especially interesting to the lovers of music is Espirito Santo, a novel which from first to last is full of the beauty of a pure life. The scene is laid in Paris, and the characters belong, for the greater part, to the musical world.

The writer is evidently of a strong religious nature, and she presents the Catholic religion from its deepest and most sincere aspect. The story is well and strongly written with here and there highly dramatic passages. Harper and Brothers are the publishers.

Capt. Charles King's army stories are always readable, absorbing the interest to the end, no matter how many of them have been read before. The last, which has recently been brought out by the J. B. Lippincott company, of Philadelphia, is entitled A Trooper Galahad. The scene is laid for the most part in Texas, and the occurrences detailed were at the close of the civil war, when army life in the United States, especially in that part of the country, meant drudgery and no opportunities for winning glory.

From D. Appleton & Co., comes a small volume with the brief but significant title, Spain. Its author is Frederick A. Ober. It is a short general history of Spain, covering a period of 3,000 years. The author aims to fill a real want in the world of books—something that will give an adequate idea of the history of a very long period and of very important world events through a single glance, as it were. He acknowledges that the best histories are those which treat of single episodes, such as Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Irving's Conquest of Spain, Spanish Voyages and Conquest of Grenada, and recommends that readers go to such for more extended acquaintance with Spain and her fascinating history; but he believes that such an outline as his will also have its uses.

Eight stories splendidly told by Sarah Barnwell Elliott, make up a volume published by the Harpers with the title, An Incident and Other Happenings. In the first story is given in a most forcible way, a problem which has been settled usually by lynch law, but yet which remains for consideration by the thoughtful white people of the South.

All of the stories deal with Southern life since the war in different ways. One or two are of a humorous character, as An ex-Brigadier and Baldy. One of the best among them all, is, perhaps, next to An Incident, Squire Kayley's Conclusions. In this is described an attempt to substitute a process of law as an avenger of wounded honor instead of the handy revolver of the old days. All will bear reading.

A little volume, well illustrated, which presents both in text and pictures many of the traits of Southern negro character, is entitled, Mammy's Reminiscences and Other Sketches ,and is published by A. S. Barnes and company of New York. The author, Martha S. Gielow, is herself, a Southern girl, living in Alabama, and she, therefore, writes of what she knows, and with the purpose of retaining some of the "dialect," the use of which, and even the memory, is fast passing away. The materials for the sketches are, the author says, gleaned from actual happenings, related to her by her own black mammy to whom she affectionately dedicates the pretty volume.

The Minister of Carthage by Caroline A. Mason, tells a pretty story in the pages of a little pocket volume that no one can read without being the better. It shows the struggle of a strong, brave, true man to hold fast to the right as he sees it, against the urging of ambition and all the things men most prize. A young minister is brought face to face with temptations hard to resist, but he proves himself equal to the occasion, as it rises, and to its needs. The result is the winning most unexpectedly of the love of the woman who seemed beyond his reach. The recital makes good reading.

Doubleday & McClure are the publishers.

From the Jewish Publication Society in America (Philadelphia), comes a volume containing some 25 short chapters on Jewish Literature, opening with the fall of Jerusalem in the year 70 of the current era, and ends with the death of Moses Mendelssohn in 1786, covering a period of over seventeen centuries. The object of the author, Israel Abrahams, M. A., is to provide an elementary manual from which those who may wish to master some of the leading characteristics of the subject may be able to do so without burdening themselves with details and dates.

A series of short stories, which might more fitly be termed pictures following one another, pictures of single events in the lives of people, presented in a way to show the influences leading up to them, is published under the title of Mr., Miss and Mrs. by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The author, Charles Bloomingdale, jr., has told them in a crisp way, which makes them exceedingly readable.

At the Court of Catharine the Great, by Fred Whittshow, is one of the recent issues from the Frederick A. Stokes company, of New York. It is the personal narrative of a young woman who left her home in Germany to become an inmate of the house of the Grand Duchess Catharine, afterwards the Empress of Russia. There she was forced to an acquaintance with the scandals and scandal-mongers of the court, much to her dislike, but always in spite of every effort to escape, and the story she tells is an exceedingly romantic one, and it is very well told, too.

The Story of Geographical Discovery is the title of a little volume in The Library of Useful Stories, written by Joseph Jacobs and published by D. Appleton & Co. It is an attempt to get what is little less than a history of the world, from a special point of view, into a couple of hundred duodecimo pages. It is arranged in three parts. In the appendix are given in chronological order the chief voyages and explorations by which our knowledge of the world has been recorded.

Syracuse University catalogue is just issued, giving such general information as one wants to know about an educational institution—its character, its courses, and its faculty and aims. It is from the Mason Press, Syracuse, N. Y.

A little volume published under the title of The Little Lady, Some Other People and Myself, contains a collection of sketches and short stories by the humorist, Tom Hall, most of which have been published in Truth, and obtained there popular favor. They are extremely amusing and gathered together in this pretty form will be gladly welcomed by the public which is always looking for some enjoyment of the lighter kind. The cover design is unique and is stamped on both sides in black and red. E. R. Herrick and Company, New York.

And Then Came Spring is the somewhat peculiar title of a novelette by Garrett Van Arkel also from the Herrick press. The following is an outline of the story: A bachelor artist living as a recluse is suddenly seized with memories of a little maiden named Clara, his playmate of 20 odd years ago, who ever since has been cut of his sight and ken. In his impressionable loneliness he becomes bewitched by the magic of this remembrance and, hardly knowing why, he goes to seek the Clara of to-day if haply he may find her. He does find her, and the result the readers will have a curiosity to discover.

Books Received.

And Then Came Spring, by Garrett Van Arkel. E. R. Herrick & Co., New York; 50 cents.

From Harper and Brothers, New York: The Span O' Life, by William McLennan and J. N. McIlwraith, $1.75; and Fragments of an Autobiography $2.50.

From J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia: Our Island Empire, by Charles Morris, $1.50; and A Triple Entanglement, by Mrs. Burton Harrison, $1.25.

MOST COSTLY OF GEMS.

According to a table showing the relative value of gems and jewels, prepared by a London firm, the diamond no longer occupies the first place among precious stones. It has some very dangerous rivals for that honor among the colored gems. Pearls, rubies and smaragds are rated much higher at present.

The most fashionable stone just now is the smaragd, and this because it is becoming more rare every day. A smaragd of moderate size and clearness which five or six years ago could have been been bought for $50 commands $250 today. A three carat smaragd sold for $875, while one of six carats brought $4,000. A diamond of the same size and clearness as the latter would bring only $1,000.

The ruby stood higher in price than the smaragd last year.

It must not be inferred that diamonds are losing their value, for this is not the case. The changes are caused merely by the good or bad finds of precious stones. —New York Herald.

—Spring tiredness is due to an impoverished condition of the blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which enriches the blood.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Feed for Laying Hens.

H. N. W., New York: There should be plenty of grit, a full supply of dust and clean coops and nests. If you have a wide range, the hens will not require so much food as in winter time. They should have grass every day, and it is better for them to pick it than to have it cut for them. At least twice a week in summer and four times a week in winter, give them bran and oat meal, boiled. In this mix a little minced boiled beef. Cut up an onion and stir it with the mixture when it is cooling. In winter time substitute corn meal for the oat meal. The mixture should be made so that when you squeeze it with your hand water will not run from it. Make no more at a time than the hens will clean up, as it soon sours and causes diarrhoea. A little of any kind of vegetables is good. The mixture should be given in the morning. Twice a day is as often as fowls should be fed. Oats may be used as a portion of the ration twice a week. It should be good and sound. Wheat may be given once or twice a week. Sorghum seed, as well as broomcorn seed makes a good change. Sorghum seed may be fed almost as freely as corn. A quart of grain to 15 hens is sufficient. It should be scattered in litter where they will have to scratch for it. Corn should be fed sparingly in summer time, as it is fattening, and if the hens get too much of it they are liable to apoplexy. When a mash is fed, it should have a pinch of salt in it. Sifted coal ashes may be placed where they may eat it at will. If you wish your hens to lay well, do not overfeed them. The rations named above may be changed as your judgment may dictate.

Fistula In Horse's Shoulder.

A. F. M., Kansas.: In the early stages of fistula, the shoulder should be protected from pressure, and cooling lotions applied. Later, when it is certain that pus is formed by the fluctuating feel of the abscess, the part should be freely opened with a sharp knife. The pus should be gently squeezed out and the fistula probed to learn if sinuses have formed. If so, they should be mopped out with a small stick on the end of which a little cotton is wrapped. After this inject the following three times a week: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. Previous to opening the fistulous part give a physic of 3½ drachms aloes and once a day for three days give 1 ounce of saltpetre in drinking water. The skin and leg under the fistula should be greased. The horse should be tied short so he cannot reach the fistula with his mouth.

Chickens Had Diarrhoea.

C. A. W., Washington: As your fowls have diarrhoea of a yellowish color and it remains so until they die, there is a chance of saving the affected ones. But if the discharges are mild at first, are yellowish green or like sulphur and water, becoming thinner, greener and more frothy as the disease goes on, your fowls have cholera. The remedy is to kill every one affected. Remove the well ones from the chicken house, clean it thoroughly, removing all straw or chaff and sprinkle carbolic acid, 1 ounce; water, 1 gallon, over the ground. The acid and water must be stirred well while using. In cholera the liver and other organs are changed. The yard must also be cleaned and lime scattered over it. Diarrhoea is usually caused by feeding on grain exclusively, lack of grit or lack of proper sanitary conditions. The remedy is to withhold food for 48 hours, then give a pound of lean meat, boiled, in which a little red pepper is stirred, to 20 birds once a day. Give drinking water in which 20 drops of nux vomica is well incorporated. After they improve give them soft food (not sloppy) in which a gill of linseed meal is stirred in a ration for six fowls. After this they may have grain, with a proper quantity of soft food.

Preserving Eggs.

M. E. B., Tennessee: There are several ways of preserving eggs, but none of them is better than to pack them in salt, and keep them in a cool place. In this way they will remain sweet, while by any other process they deteriorate in flavor, and the merchant who buys eggs will not pay as good a price for them as when packed in salt. The bottom of the receptacle in which they are placed should have a layer of four inches of salt, and two inches of salt should be placed between the layers.

Something the Matter With Horse's Head.

W. A. J., Indiana: Your horse has catarrh. Put two quarts of bran in a bucket. Pour over it six quarts of boiling water. Stir it and having a bag open at both ends, put one end over the bucket and the other over the nose of the horse. After the animal has breathed the steam, wipe his nose dry, and bury the bran in the ground. Syringe his nose every other day for four times, with tincture of Chloride of iron, 1 oz.; water, 1 quart. Give him internally for five days, sulphate of copper, 1 drachm; nitre, 1 drachm; powdered gentian, 1 drachm. Mix into a ball with linseed meal, and give night and morning. For the cough, place pine tar on the back of his tongue in which brown sugar has been stirred, once a day for a week. A paddle may be used to put it on the tongue.

Pig Lame In Legs.

J. A. T., Pennsylvania: Your six months' old pig seems to have rheumatism, the remedy for which is to give 1 oz. sulphate of magnesia in bran slops, and repeat after two days. Pigs that are fat will at times break down, as their legs are not sufficiently strong to hold up the body. In either rheumatism or breakdown it does not pay to give treatment. If the pig is in good order he may be sent to the butcher.

Chaff In Cow's Eye—Scum On Eye.

A. N., Indiana:—The fact that your cow has a scum over her eye would indicate that she is suffering from ophthalmia. You should be sure she has chaff in her eye. Give the cow 1 pound epsom salts in three pints of water. Bathe the eye with warm water four times a day, and apply the following to the eyeball with a camel's hair brush: Sulphate of atropia, 2 grains; water, 1 ounce. Mix. After inflammation has been removed, apply this lotion, in addition to the other treatment: Nitrate of silver, 10 grains; water, 1 ounce. Apply to the eyeball, morning and night with a camel's hair brush. When the scum is reduced, have some one take a teaspoon, lift the eyelid and scrape out the chaff, if there is any sticking to the eyelids.

Old Apple Trees.

C. B. F., Michigan: —Your 17-year-old apple trees need something to invigorate them. Loosen the earth for three or four feet around the trunks, and put about four inches deep of wood ashes on the soil that has been loosened. Scrape the bark off that curls up and wash the tree with strong soapsuds water. If the young apples drop, you must spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Grafting Wax.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Your mixture for grafting wax is all right, but you left out the best direction. Melt the wax, and while boiling hot saturate strips of muslin one-half to one inch wide. Then let one person hold two sticks right together, another draw the strips through between the sticks, and squeeze out all the wax possible. Use the strips on the grafting. Grafting is a very critical job. The two inside barks must connect, or there will be no growth. —E. Reynolds, Brandon, Wis., (old grafter).

Very Likely Actinomycosis.

H. E. S., Missouri: As others of your cattle had lumpy jaw, or actinomycosis, the cow that has the swelling on the back of her tongue very likely has the same disease. The disease process may be located on the bones of the lower or upper jaw in the parotid salivary gland in the region of the throat. It may also appear under the skin in different parts of the body. Internally it may attack the tongue and appear in the form of a tumor on the mouth, pharynx and larynx. It may also cause extensive disease of the lungs. Actinomycosis of the tongue is a serious matter. The best known remedy where the tongue is attacked is iodide of potassium. Give 1¼ drachms in a pint of water for eight days, then administer 1 drachm until the disease disappears. It may be necessary to continue the medicine for 20 to 25 days. If the running from the eyes or nose becomes very severe, the medicine may be omitted for two days and then resumed. These symptoms should cause no uneasiness. If the bowels are constipated give ¾ lb Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. Examine the teeth carefully, also all parts of the mouth, to see if there is no foreign substance that is causing the irritation, before giving the medicine.

Skin Wrinkles On Shoats.

G. H. U., Nebraska:—The cause of the skin on hind legs and belly of your shoats winkling, is impaired digestion. Give each pig a teaspoonful of sulphur and 10 grains of nitrate of potassium at a dose, three times a day in bran slops, not too thin, for two weeks, if necessary. The skin should be well washed with a solution of 1 ounce carbonate of potash in a quart of soft water. Then use clean water to wash it off and dry well. Repeat the washing once a week. Give the shoats a mixture of 1 part salt to 10 of charcoal or soft coal at which to lick. They must not be exposed to rain or damp while this is given.

Horse's Foot Affected.

F. F. F., Tennessee:—The case of which you speak in your 18-year-old horse is a peculiar one, and the cause of the decay is obscure. You are advised to poultice the foot with warm linseed poultices once a day for three days for two hours, then wash the part carefully and cut away all decayed substance, and apply this: Oxide of zinc, (flowers of zinc). Wash off daily with warm water and soap; dry well and apply again. If the bones are affected, the animal cannot be cured.

The Ravages of the Grub.

W. E. K., Ohio: So far as the editor knows, there is no way by which seed corn may be treated to prevent the depredations of the grub, as it works after the corn is up. The best remedies are: Burn waste tracts and rubbish, late fall plowing and distribution of poisoned green bait. It would be worth millions of dollars to the farmers of this country if a cheap and certain way of destroying the grub were discoveared.

Growing Peanuts.

O. L. D., Virginia: The peanut (Arachis hypogoea) is also called earth nut, ground nut, ground pea, goober and pindar. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee produce a large part of the peanuts of the United States. The Virginia running variety is the most popular. There are two varieties in Tennessee, the white and red. The white closely resembles the Virginia running variety. The North Carolina (or African) is grown in the Wilmington section of the state. The Spanish variety has a relatively small, upright vine, and forms small pods near the taproot. The Georgia variety, like the similar variety in Tennessee, has medium-sized vines growing up from the ground and fruiting principally near the taproot. These comprise all the varieties cultivated in this country. A sandy loam, neither too dry nor too sandy, yet light and porous, produces fine peanuts. Clay soils will produce good peanuts, but they are liable to stain the pods. If soil is not naturally calcareous, it should be limed.

Soil on which peanuts are grown should have a dressing of potash and phosphoric acid. The potash is best applied in the form of kainit, and phosphoric acid by fine-ground phosphoric slag. The quantity of lime or marl to be used at one application depends very much on the nature of the soil and the amount of vegetable matter it contains. Generally 30 bushels of lime or from 100 to 150 bushels of marl are safe applications. Much of the Virginia and North Carolina land has in times past been heavily marled. There are several fertilizer mixtures for peanuts, two of which are here given. First, acid phosphate, 80 pounds; cotton seed meal, 300 pounds; kainit, 240 pounds. Second—Barnyard manure, 2 tons; cotton seed meal, 150 pounds; kainit, 100 pounds; acid phosphate, 50 pounds. There should be rotation of crops. A good rotation is soja beans or cowpeas, to be followed the succeeding year by peanuts, and the next year by sweet potatoes; or the following: Follow peanuts in the fall with winter rye or oats; the next summer the land sown to crimson clover, to be followed the succeeding year by peanuts. A good many peanut growers do not rotate crops, but to keep the land in good condition for many years the crop should be changed. Break up the land with an ordinary turn plow as soon as the soil is in condition to be worked, and then use a harrow and roller. The soil must be made light and pliable to the depth of four or five inches. Your soil is now ready for the seed. It requires two bushels of nuts in the pod to give seed enough for an acre. The nuts must be taken from the pods carefully before planting to avoid breaking the skin of the kernel. Nuts should be taken from pods a week or two before planting and kept in a dry, cool, airy place.

In Virginia May 1 to 20 is the best time to plant. Some farmers in Virginia plant in last week in April. The distance between hills depends upon the varieties to be planted and fertility of the soil. In very fertile soil, with the running Virginia nut, from 3 to 3¼ feet each way is the required distance between the hills, with two kernels to the hill. The soil must be kept free from weeds. After the peanut begins to spread, it is difficult to clean them. Two methods of growing are in vogue—the "level" and the "ridge" methods. In level cultivation the cultivator is used. In ridge cultivation the turn plow or cultivator is used, gradually working from the back to the vine. Nuts should be out of the ground before the first frost. The vines make good hay, if not frosted. The nuts are usually plowed in the morning, and in the afternoon are stacked around poles 7 feet high, set in the ground at convenient places in the field. In stacking, care must be taken to keep the vines from the ground, the usual practice being to lay a couple of fence logs an each side of the center pole, and the plants are so arranged around the pole as to have the pods inside, and also to leave some space next to the pole for circulation of the air. After being stacked 15 or 20 days, the pods are ready to be picked. The loose soil should be shaken from the vines when taken from the ground. The peanuts must be cleaned before being sacked. Women and children are usually employed at so much per bushel to pick the pods.

Why He Dared.

"Miss Williston," he pleaded, "I am going away. I shall travel thousands of miles before I return. May I ask you for your photograph before I go?"

Jeanette Williston looked at space and sighed gently.

"I don't know,' she replied, "why you should ask me for my picture."

"Our friendship," he said; "surely that is something."

"Yes," she answered, "that is—something. But it doesn't seem to me that you have the right to carry my portrait near your heart—yet."

"Jeanette!" he cried, "will you be mine?"

"Ah, Percy," she said, after it had been arranged that they should be married a week from the following Thursday, "how did you dare to ask me? What reason had you for not fearing that I would bid you go away and never show yourself in my presence again?"

"I don't know," he humbly replied; "perhaps it was intuition."—Chicago News.

Wrongly Adjectived.

"She is so lively and volatile!" said one of her admirers.

"I positively must dissent," said one who no longer admired, having become passe, as it were. "Anything volatile quickly dries up."—Indianapolis Journal.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Add. Mrs. C. B Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

$15.95

GENTS' OR LADIES'.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR-DOWN

Cut this ad. out and send to us with $1.00 and we will send you this HIGH GRADE 1899 MODEL $50.00 VICUNA BICYCLE by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if you find it a genuine 1899 model HIGH GRADE $50.00 VICUNA, the grandest bargain you ever saw or heard of and you are convinced it is worth $10.00 to $15.00 more than any wheel advertised by other houses up to $25.00, pay your express agent the balance, $14.95 and express charges.

THE VICUNA is covered by a binding guarantee. Frame is 22 or 24 inch, made from best seamless tubing, finest two-piece Denton hanger, finest full ball bearings, Mases arch crown, enameled black, green or maroon, highly nickel finished, Delhi padded saddle, up or down turn handle bars, best Doyle pedals, HIGH GRADE GUARANTEED REGAL PNEUMATIC TIRES, fine leather bag, complete with all tools and repair outfit. ORDER TODAY. YOU CAN MAKE $50.00 EVERY MONTH SELLING THESE WHEELS AT $25.00. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.) CATALOGUE FREE.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

PROFIT FOR MAKER ONLY.

We manufacture 170 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and sell them to you direct from our factory at wholesale prices. In fact, we are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. When you buy on this plan you pay only the profit of the manufacturer. No traveling expenses, no losses, no agent's commission and no dealer's profits.

We Have No Agents, preferring to deal with you direct. No matter where you live, we can reach you and save you money. We ship our vehicles and harness anywhere for examination and guarantee safe arrival. We Manufacture Everything we sell, and we can assure you of good quality from beginning to end; good wood work, good iron and steel, good paint and varnish, good finish, good trimmings, fine style and the largest selection in the land. Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

No. 717—Canopy-Top Surrey, with double fenders. Price, complete, with curtains all around, storm apron, sunshade, lamps and pole or shafts, $55; just as good as sells for $100.

No. 150—Double Buggy harness, with nickel trimmings. Complete with collars and hitch straps, $22. As good as sells for $30.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manfg. Co.

W. B. Pratt, Sec'y. Elkhart, Indiana.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Wanted: The address of all Soldiers who made a HOMESTEAD filing on less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, no matter whether FINAL PROOF was made or not. Will buy Land Warrants. Mention Toledo Blade.

Address, Comrade W. E. MOSES, Box 1335, Denver, Colorado.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

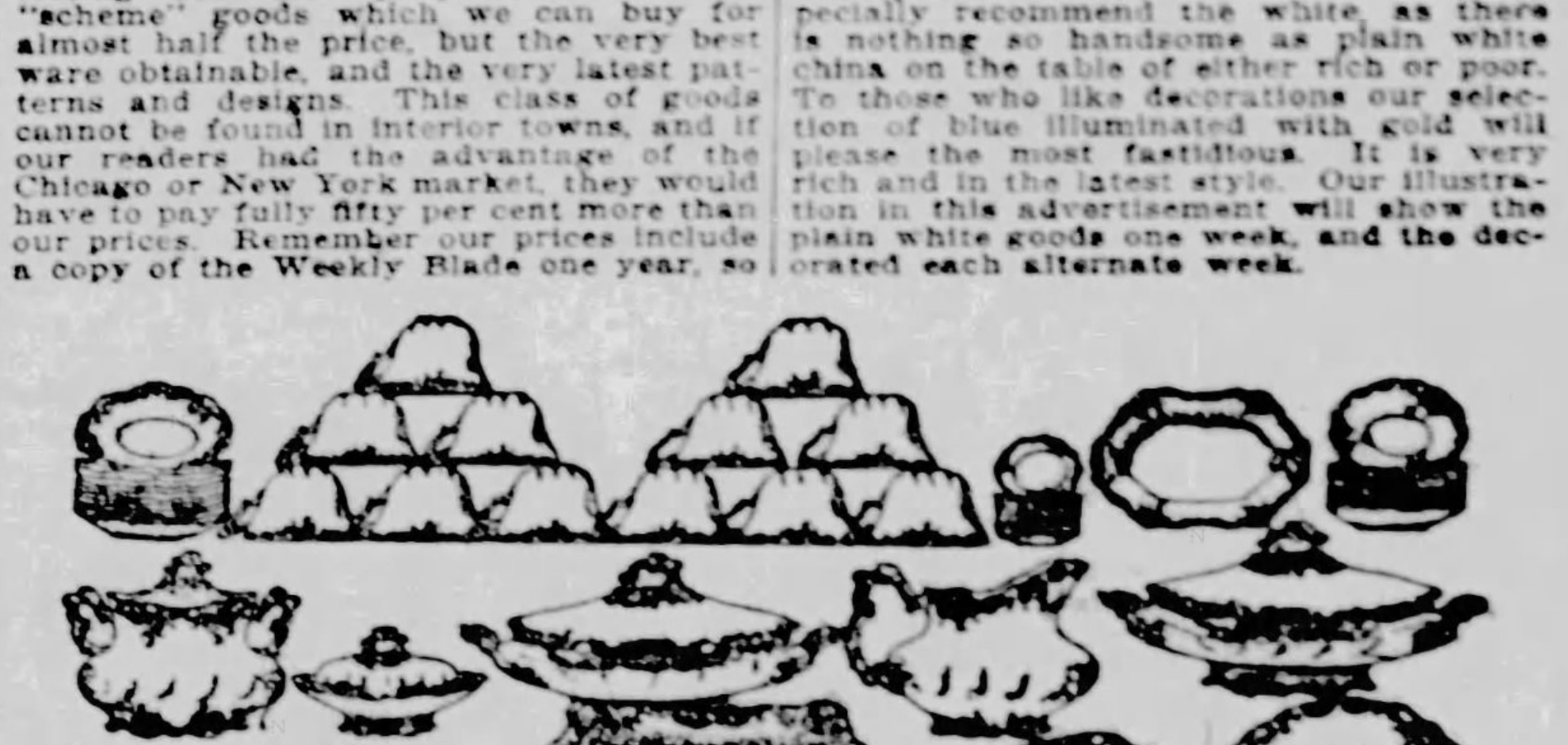


Illustration of the Pure White Set—Embossed Work.

No. 1—TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 112 PIECES.—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 drainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

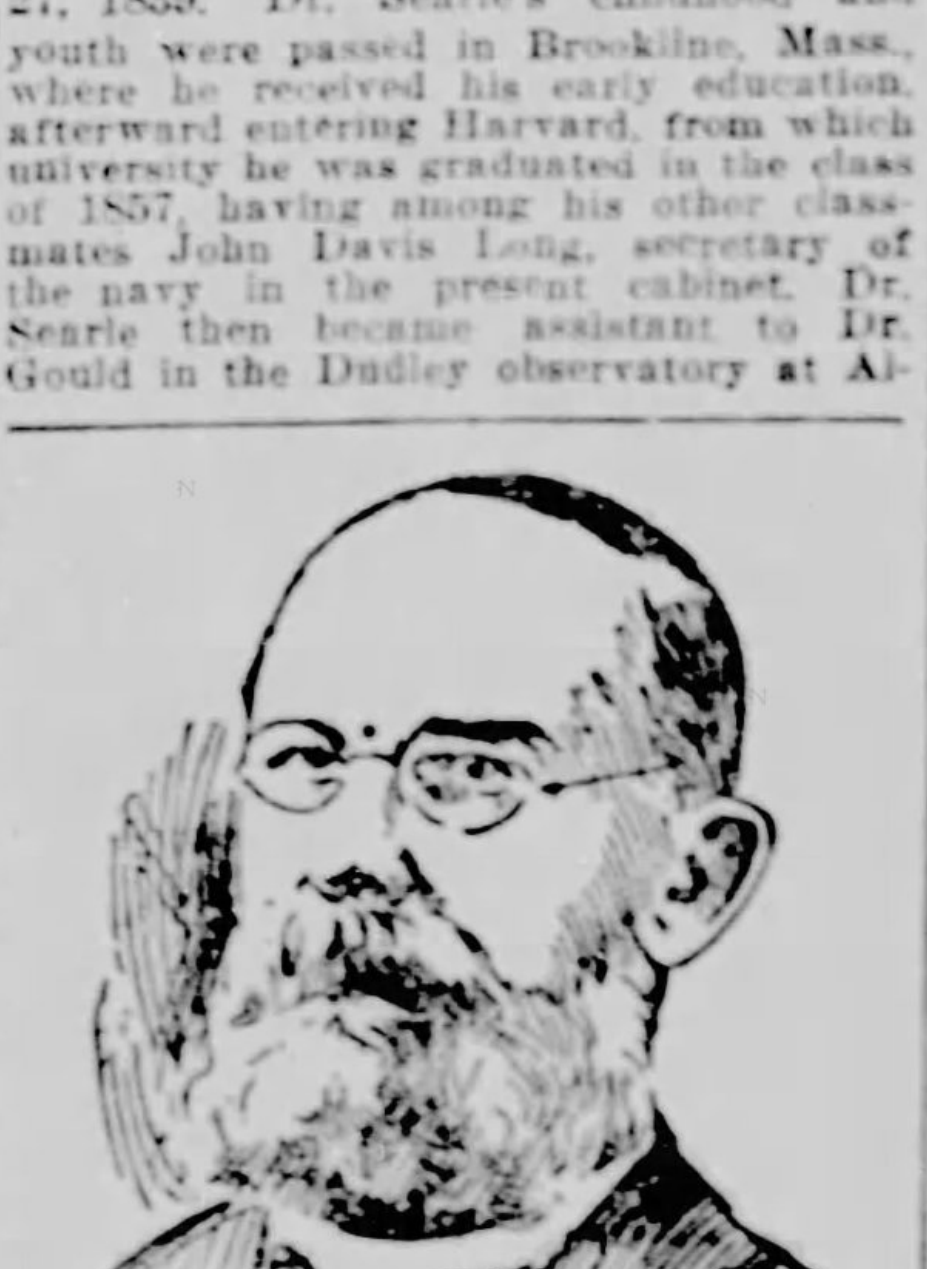
General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

THE POPE'S ASTRONOMER.

The present director of the vatican observatory is Rev. George Mary Searle, A. M., Ph. D. Though of American stock for several generations on his father's side he was born in London on June 27, 1839. Dr. Searle's childhood and youth were passed in Brookline, Mass., where he received his early education, afterward entering Harvard, from which university he was graduated in the class of 1857, having among his other classmates John Davis Long, secretary of the navy in the present cabinet. Dr. Searle then became assistant to Dr. Gould in the Dudley observatory at Albany, state of New York, where, on Sept. 11, 1858, he discovered the asteroid Pandora, the first discovery of the kind ever made in the States by original search. In January, 1859, Dr. Searle entered the service of the United States coast survey. I 1860 he received the degree of master of arts from Harvard university.



REV. DR. G. M. SEARLE,
The Pope's Astronomer.

Dr. Searle was originally a Unitarian, but in 1859 he entered the Protestant Episcopal church, remaining in that communion until, on Aug. 15, 1862, he was received into the Roman Catholic church. In September, 1862, he was appointed assistant professor at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md., and remained in that capacity until 1865, when he returned to Harvard university as assistant in the astronomical observatory of the university. Here he remained until 1868, when he entered the novitiate of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, commonly known as the Paulist fathers, at that time established only in New York city. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1871.

THE LITTLE ONES.

One warm evening in the spring it was raining gently and little 4-year-old Margie was somehow reminded of the fireflies she had seen the summer before. "Oh, mamma!" she questioned eagerly, "isn't it most time for the hopper shines to come?"

"Why are you always drumming on the table, Tommy?" asked a mother of her 5-year-old son. "I guess it's because I'm like a turkey," answered the young hopeful. "In what way do you resemble a turkey?" she asked. "Why a turkey has drumsticks but no drum," was the reply.

Clara, aged 5, was playing with her dollies. "Now, you lay here," she said to one and to another, "you lay over there." "Why, Clara," said her mother, "you know that isn't right; you should say lie." "That's where you're wrong, mamma," replied Clara. "I'm playing they are chickens."

"Now, boys," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "who can tell me what the dark ages of the world were?" "I can, sir," answered a little fellow at the foot of the class. "Very well; what were they?" asked the teacher. "The ages before spectacles were invented," was the triumphant reply.

Tommy (aged 6)—"Papa, did you find your office this morning?"

Papa—"Of course I did, Tommy. The office is just where it always is."

Tommy—"But you forgot to eat your breakfast, didn't you, papa?"

Papa—"No; what made you think I did?"

Tommy—"I heard Mr. Blank telling one of the neighbors that you were a hungry office-seeker."

Spoke for Him.

Hiram Jinks—Oh, Maudie, are you never going to listen to my suit?

Miss Maud—Listen to it? Hi Jinks, I've done nothing but listen to it for half an hour. It's the loudest one you ever wore. —Chicago Tribune.

Talmage's Sermon.

TRIBUTE TO FIELD.

Dr. Talmage Preaches On the Life of the Late Associate Justice.

One of the most notable characters of our time is the subject of Dr. Talmage's discourse, and the lessons drawn are inspiring. Text II, Samuel, iii. 38: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

Here is a plumed catafalque, followed by King David and a funeral oration which he delivers at the tomb. Concerning Abner, the great, David weeps out the text. More appropriately than when originally uttered we may now utter this resounding lamentation: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

It was thirty minutes after six, the exact hour of sunset of the Sabbath day, and while the evening lights were being kindled, that the soul of Stephen J. Field, the lawyer, the judge, the patriot, the statesman, the Christian, ascended. It was sundown in the home on yonder Capitol Hill, as it was sundown on the surrounding hills, but in both cases the sunset to be followed by a glorious sunrise. Here the Easter anthems still lingering in the air: "The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise."

Our departed friend came forth a boy from a minister's home in New England. He knelt with father and mother at morning and evening prayer, learned from maternal lips lessons of piety which lasted him and controlled him amid all the varied and exciting scenes of a lifetime, and helped him to die in peace an octogenarian. Blot out from American history the names of those ministers' sons who have done honor to judicial bench and commercial circle and national legislature and Presidential chair, and you would obliterate many of the grandest chapters of that history. It is no small advantage to have started from a home where God is honored and the subject of a world's emancipation from sin and sorrow was under constant discussion. The Ten Commandments which are the foundation of all good law—Roman law, German law, English law, American law—are the best foundation upon which to build character, and those which the boy, Stephen J. Field, so often heard in the parsonage at Stockbridge were his guidance when a half century after, as a gowned justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, he unrolled his opinions. Bibles, hymn-books, catechisms, family prayers, atmosphere sanctified, are good surroundings for boys and girls to start from, and if our laxer ideas of religion and the Sabbath days and home training produce as splendid men and women as the much derided Puritanic Sabbath and Puritanic teachings have produced, it will be a matter of congratulation and thanksgiving.

Do not pass by the fact that I have not yet seen emphasized that Stephen J. Field was a minister's son. Notwithstanding that there are conspicuous exceptions to the rule—and the exceptions have built up a stereotyped defamation on the subject—statistics plain and undeniable prove that a larger proportion of ministers' sons turn out well than are to be found in any other geneological table. Let all the parsonages of all the denominations of Christians where children are growing up take consolation. See the star of hope pointing down to that manger.

Notice also that our departed friend was a member of a royal family. There were no crowns or scepters or thrones in that ancestral line, but the family of the Fields, like the family of the New York Primes, like the family of the Princeton Alexanders, like a score of families that I might mention, if it were best to mention them, were "the children of the King," and had put on them honors brighter than crowns and wielded influence longer and wider than scepters. That family of Fields traces an honorable lineage back eight hundred years to Hubertus de la Feld, coadjutor of William the Conqueror. Let us thank God for such families, generation after generation on the side of that which is right and good. Four sons of that country minister, known to the world over for extraordinary usefulness in their spheres, legal, commercial, literary, and theological; and a daughter, the mother of one of the associate justices of the supreme court. Such families counterbalance for good those families all wrong from generation to generation—families that stand for wealth, unrighteously gotten and stingily kept or wickedly squandered; families that stand for fraud or impurity or malevolence; family names that immediately come to every mind, though through sense of propriety they do not come to the lip. The name of Field will survive centuries and be a synonym for religion, for great jurisprudence, for able Christian journalism, as the names of the Pharaohs and the Caesars stand for cruelty and oppression and vice.

While parents cannot aspire to have such conspicuous households as the one the name of whose son we now celebrate, all parents may by fidelity in prayer and holy example, have their sons and daughters become kings and queens unto God, to reign forever and ever. But the work has already been done, and I could go through this country and find a thousand households which have by the grace of God and blessing upon paternal and maternal excellence become the royal families of America.

Let the young men beware, lest they by their behavior blot such family records with some misdeed. We can all think of households, the names of which meant everything honorable and consecrated for a long while, but by the deeds of one son sacrificed, disgraced, and blasted. Look out how you rob your consecrated ancestry of the name they handed to you unsullied! Better as trustee to that name add something worthy. Do something to honor the old homestead, whether a mountain cabin or a city mansion or a country parsonage! Rev. David Dudley Field, though thirty-two years passed upward, is honored today by the Christian life, the service, the death of his son Stephen.

Among the most absorbing books of the Bible is the book of Kings, which again and again illustrates that though piety is not hereditary, the style of parentage has much to do with the style of descendent. It declares of King Abijam, "He walketh in all the sins of his father which he had done before him," and of King Azariah, "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord according to all that his father Amaziah had done." We owe a debt to those who have gone before in our line as certainly as we have obligations to those who subsequently appear in the household. Not so sacred is your old father's walking staff, which you keep in his memory, or the eye-glasses through which your mother studied the Bible in her old age, as the name they bore, the name which you inherited. Keep it bright, I charge you. Keep it suggestive of something elevated in character. Trample not under foot that which to your father and your mother was dearer than life itself. Defend their graves as they defended your cradle. Family coat-of-arms, escutcheons, ensigns armorial, lion couchant, or lion dormant, or lion rampant, or lion combatant, may attract attention, but better than all heraldic inscription is a family name which means from generation to generation, faith in God, self-sacrifice, duty performed, a life well lived, and a death happily died, and a heaven gloriously won! That was the kind of name that Justice Field augmented and adorned and perpetuated—a name honorable at the close of the eighteenth century, more honored now at the close of the nineteenth.

Notice, also, that our illustrious friend was great in reasonable and genial dissent. Of the one thousand and forty-two opinions he rendered none were more potent or memorable than those rendered while he was in small minority, and some times a minority of one. A learned and distinguished lawyer of this country said he would rather be the author of Judge Field's dissenting opinions than to be the author of the Constitution of the United States. The tendency is to go with the multitude, to think what others think, to say and do what others do. Sometimes the majority are wrong, and it requires heroics to take the negative, but to do that logically and in good humor requires some elements of make-up not often found in judicial dissenters, or, indeed, in any class of men. There are so many people in the world opposed to everything and who display their opposition in rancorous and obnoxious ways that a Judge Field was needed to make the negative respected, and genial, and right. Minorities under God save the world and save the church. An unthinking and precipitate "yess" may be stopped by a righteous and heroic "no." The majorities are not always right. The old gospel hymn declares it:

Numbers are no mark that men will right
be found;
A few were saved in Noah's ark to many
millions drowned.

The Declaration of American Independence was a dissenting opinion. The Free Church of Scotland, under Chalmers and his compeers, was a dissenting movement. The Bible itself, Old Testament and New Testament, is a protest against the theories that would have destroyed the world, and is a dissenting as well as a divinely inspired book. The Decalogue on Sinai repeated ten times, "Thou shalt not." For ages to come will be quoted from law books in court rooms Justice Field's magnificent dissenting opinions.

In Solomon's time two wreaths were hung up in his presence, out of his reach, the one artificial flowers and the other natural flowers. He was asked to tell which wreath was artificial and which natural—a difficult thing to do, because the artificial garland was so skillfully made. "That is easy enough," said Solomon. Then he opened the window, and a swarm of bees outside flew in and immediately alighted upon the genuine flowers. But Justice Field needed no such devise as that to show what was artificial and what was real, what was right and what was wrong. You could not put injustice in such a beautiful garland that his eye could not easily detect it. With him it was instinctive justice.

Notice that our ascended friend had such a character as assault and peril alone can develop. He had not come to the soft cushions of the superme court bench stepping on cloth of gold and saluted all along the line by hand-clapping of applause. Country parsonages do not rock their babies in satin-lined cradle, or afterward send them out into the world with enough in their hand to purchase place and power. Pastors' salaries in the early part of this century hardly ever reached seven hundred dollars a year. Economies that sometimes cut into the bone characterized many of the homes of the New England clergyman. The young lawyer of whom we speak to-day arrived in San Francisco in 1849 with only ten dollars in his pocket. Williamstown college was only introductory to a post-graduate course, which our illustrious friend took while administering justice and halting ruffianism amid the mining camps of California. Oh, those "forty-niners," as they were called, through what privations, through what narrow escapes, amid what exposures they moved! Administering and executing law among outlaws never has been an easy undertaking. Among mountaineers, many of whom had no regard for human life, and where the snap of pistol and bang of gun were not unusual responses, required courage of the highest metal.

It was no insignificant thing for him to start right the laws of a state second in size in the American Union, and through what he did in California, helping all the other states that have since then revised their constitutions.

Behind a dry goods box, surmounted by tallow candles, Judge Field began his judicial career. What exciting scenes he passed through! An infernal machine was handed to him, and inside the lid of the box was pasted his decision in the Pueblo case, the decision that had balked unprincipled speculators. Ten years ago his life would have passed out had not an officer of the law shot down his assailant. It took a long training of hardship, and abuse, and misinterpretation, and threat of violence, and flash of assassin's knife, to fit him for the high place where he could defy legislatures, and Congresses, and Presidents, and the world, when he knew he was right. Hardship is the grindstone that sharpens intellectual faculties, and the swords with which to strike effectively for God and one's country.

The reason that life to so many is a failure is because they do not have opposition enough and trials enough, or because they ignominiously lie down to be run over by them instead of using them for stairs on which to put their foot and mount. Those "born with a gold spoon in their mouths" are apt to take their medicine out of a pewter mug. Have brave heart in all departments, yet men of many obstacles! There is no brawn or character without them. The roughs glaring and growling around about the shed of a court room in Marysville, Cal., had as much to do with Judge Field's development as Mark Hopkins, the great Williamstown college president. Opposition develops courage. I like the ring of Martin Luther's defiance, when he said to the Duke of Saxony: "Things are otherwise ordered in heaven than they are at Augsburg."

Notice also how much our friend did for the honor of the judiciary. What momentous scenes have been witnessed in our United States Supreme court, on the bench, and before the bench, whether far back it held its sessions in upper room of the Exchange at New York, or afterwards for ten years in the City hall at Philadelphia, or later in the cellar of yonder Capitol, the place where for many years the Congressional library was kept, a sepulchre where books are buried alive, the hole called by John Randolph "The Cave of Trophonius!" What mighty men stood before that bar pleading in immortal eloquence on questions of national import! Edmund Randolph, and Alexander Hamilton, and Pinkney, and Jeremiah Mason, and Caleb Cushing, and the weird and irresistible Rufus Choate, and George Wood, and Charles O'Connor, and James T. Brady, and Francis B. Cutting, and men now living just as powerful.

How suggestive the invitation which William Wirt, the great Virginian, wrote his friend inviting him to yonder Supreme court room: "To-morrow a week will come on the great steamboat question from New York. Emmett and Oakley on one side, Webster and myself on the other. Come down and hear it. Emmett's whole soul is in the case, and he will stretch all his powers. Oakley is said to be one of the finest logicians of the age, as much a Phocian as Emmett is a Themistocles, and Webster is as ambitious as Caesar; he will not be outdone by any man if it is within the compass of his power to avoid it. Come to Washington. It will be a combat worth witnessing." The Supreme court has stood so high in England and the United States that the vices of a few who have occupied that important place have not been able to disgrace it, neither the corruption of Francis Bacon, nor the cruelty of Sir George Mackenzie, nor the Sabbath desecration of Lord Castlereagh.

To that highest of all tribunals Abraham Lincoln called our friend, but he lived long enough to honor the Supreme court more than it had ever honored him. For more than 34 years he sat in the presence of this nation and of all nations, a model judge. Fearlessness, integrity, devotion to principle, characterized him. No bribe ever touched his hand. No blemish of wrong ever marred his character. Fully qualified was he to have his name associated in the history of this country with the greatest of the judiciary.

As at 1 o'clock day by day on yonder hill the gavel falls in the Supreme court room, and it is announced that the chief justice of the United States and the associate justices are about to enter, and all councellors at the bar and all spectators rise to greet them, and the officer with the words, "O yez! O yez! O yez!" announces that all is now ready for a hearing, and exclaims, "God save the United States of American," so I wish we could in imagination gather together those who have occupied that high judicial place in this and other lands, and they might enter, and after the falling of some mighty gavel had demanded attention, we could look upon them—Marshall, the giant of American jurisprudence; and John Jay, of whom Daniel Webster said in commemoration, "When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay it touched nothing less spotless than itself;" and Rutledge, and Cushing, and Ellsworth, and Joseph Storey, called the Walter Scott of common law; and Sir Matthew Hale, and Lord Eldon, and Lord Tenterden, and Sir James McIntosh, and Mansfield, and the long line of lords chancellor and the great judges from both sides the sea—and after they had taken their places in our quickened imagination the distinguished cases of centuries which they decided might again be called on, after the assembled nations had ejaculated, "God save the United States of America," "God save Great Britain," "God save the nations."

Ah! how the law honors and sanctifies everything it touches. Natural law. Civil law. Social law. Commercial law. Common law. International law. Oh, the dignity, the impressiveness, the power of law! It is the only thing before which Jehovah bows, but he bows before that, although the law is of his own making. The law! By it worlds swing. By it the fate of centuries is decided. By it all the affairs of time and all the cycles of eternity will be governed. We cannot soar so high, or sink so deep, or reach out so far, or live so long as to escape it. It is the throne on which the almighty sits. To interpret law, what a profession! What a responsibility! What an execration when the judge be a Lord Jeffreys! What a benediction if he be a Chancellor Kent!

In passing, let me say that for this chief tribunal of our country, Congress should soon provide a better place. Let some of the moneys voted for the improvement of rivers which are nothing but dry docks, and for harbors which will never have any shipping, and for monuments to some people—whom it is not at all important for us to remember, be voted for the erection of a building worthy of our United States Supreme court. John Ruskin, in Stones of Venice, calls attention to the pleasing fact that in the year 813 the Doge of Venice devoted himself to putting up two great buildings—St. Mark's, for the worship of God, and a palace for the administration of justice to man. In its appreciation of what is best let not 1899 be behind 813. With such granite in our quarries, and such architects capable of drafting sublime structures, and such magnificent sites on which to build, let not another year pass before we hear the trowel ring on the corner stone of a templ to be occupied by the highest court of the land.

Have you ever realized how much God has honored law in the fact that all up and down the Bible he makes the judge a type of himself and employs the scene of a court room to set forth the grandeurs of the great judgment day? Book of Genesis: "Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" Book of Deuteronomy: "The Lord shall judge his people." Book of Psalms: "God is Judge himself;" Book of the Acts: "Judge of quick and dead;" Book of Timothy: "The Lord the righteous Judge." Never will it be understood how God honors judges and court rooms until the thunderbolt of the last day shall pound the opening of the great assize—the day of trial, the day of clearance, the day of doom, the day of judgment. The law of the case on that occasion will be read, and the indictment of ten counts, which are the Ten Commandments. Justice will plead the case against us, but our glorious Advocate will plead in our behalf, for "we have an advocate with the Father—Jesus Christ, the righteous." Then the case will be decided in our clearance, as the Judge announces, "There is now, therefore, no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus." Under the crowded galleries of the cloud on that last day, and under the swaying upholstery of a burning heavens, and while the Alps and Himalayas, and Mount Washington are falling flat on their faces, we will be able to understand the significance of those Scripture passages which speak of God as Judge and employ the court room of earth as typical of the scene when all nations shall be brought into tribunal.

To have done well, all that such a profession could ask of him, and to have made that profession still more honorable by this brilliant and sublime life, is enough for national and international, terrestrial and celestial congratulation. And then to expire beautifully while the prayers of his church were being offered at his bedside, the door of heaven opening for his entrance as the door of earth opened for his departure, the sob of the earthly farewell caught up into raptures that never die. Yes, he lived and died in the faith of the old-fashioned Christian religion.

Young man, I want to tell you that Justice Field believed in the Bible from lid to lid, a book all true either as doctrine or history, much of it the history of events that neither God nor man approves. Our friends drank the wine of the Holy Sacrament, and ate the bread of which "if a man eat he shall never hunger." He was the up and down, out and out friend of the church of Christ. If there had been anything illogical in our religion he would have scouted it, for he was a logician. If there has been in it anything unreasonable he would have rejected it, because he was a great reasoner. If there had been in it anything that would not stand research, he would have exploded the fallacy, for his life was a life of research. Young men of Washington! young men of America; young men of the round world! a religion that would stand the test of Justice Field's penetrating and all-ransacking intellect must have in it something worthy of your confidence. I tell you now that Christianity has not only the heart of the world on its side, but the brain of the world also. Ye who have tried to represent the religion of the Bible as something pusillanimous, how do you account for the Christian faith of Stephen J. Field, whole shelves of the law library occupied with his magnificent decisions?

And now may the God of all comfort speak to the bereft; especially to her who was the queen of his life, from the day when as a stranger he was shown to her pew in the Episcopal church to this time of the broken heart. He changed churches but did not change religions, for the church in which he was born, and the church in which he died, alike believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son, and in the communion of saints, and in the life everlasting. Amen.

The body of our friend sleeps in temporary resting place. Hearts overwhelmed with grief can not just now decide where that sacred and silent form shall hear the trumpet that wakes the dead. Three places are proposed, and all appropriate. Some say let it be in some God's acre near the capital, where the pillows of dust are already embroidered with spring flowers. How appropriate some cemetery near this city, which was so long his residence, and so near the place where he sat in judgment, holding evenly the balances that God put in his hand. It would be well for us sometimes to go out and read his epitaph and recall his virtues. Some say let him rest on the Pacific slope, where he achieved so much for the new state and fitted himself for so great eminence; and it would be beautiful to let the whole nation bow at his passing catafalque, a funeral reaching from ocean to ocean and 3,000 miles long, the Alleghenies and the Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas echoing the thunders of the rail train taking him to his last earthly home.

But equally as appropriate is another proposal that he be put to rest amid the graves of father and mother and renowned brothers and the New England friends of the family in the cemetery at Stockbridge, Mass. After a life of toil and struggles he needs some quiet place. Old men who were his school fellows would lean heavily upon the staff and watch as he was brought through the gates of the place in which they also will soon lie down to rest. Far away from the jostle and contention and rush and activities of the great cities he would sleep the calm sleep of the just. The hyacinths and calla lilies of the spring planted there would typify the resurrection, and the snows of winter banked there would suggest the robes made white in the blood of the lamb.

Good-bye, my dear old friend of more than thirty years. Your words of personal encouragement and good cheer gave me the right to offer words of commemoration. But I must leave to others his place of burial. This city might choose Rock Creek and Oak Hill, and San Francisco might choose Lone Mountain; yet if I had my choice I would say let it be the cemetery at Stockbridge. He would be at home there and it would be a family reunited; but whatever be the place, let me sprinkle over the newly-made grave this handful of heather from the Scotch highlands, in the hymn which the people of that land of Andrew Melville and John Knox are apt to sing on their way to the grave of some one greatly beloved:

Neighbor, accept our parting song,
The road is short, the rest is long;
The Lord brought here, the Lord takes
hence,
This is no house of permanence.

On bread of mirth and bread of tears
The pilgrim fed these checkered years;
Now landlord world, shut to the door,
Thy guest is gone forever more.

Gone to the land of sweet repose,
His comrades bless him as he goes;
Of toil and moil the day was full,
A good sleep now, the night is cool.

Yea, village bells, ring softly, ring,
And in the blessed Sabbath bring;
Which from this weary work-day tryst
Awaits God folk through Jesus Christ.

A Letter to Mrs. Pinkham Brought Health to Mrs. Archambo.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 42,395]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For two years I felt tired and so weak and dizzy that some days I could hardly go around the house. Backache and headache all the time and my food would not digest and had such pains in the womb and troubled with leucorrhœa and kidneys were affected.

"After birth of each child I grew weaker, and hearing so much of the good you had done, I wrote to you and have taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Lozenges, one box of Liver Pills, one package of Sanative Wash, and today I am feeling as well as I ever did. When I get up in the morning I feel as fresh as I did when a girl and eat and sleep well and do all of my work. If ever I feel weak again shall know where to get my strength. I know your medicine cured me."—MRS. SALINA ARCHAMBO, CHARLEMONT, MASS.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled; for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women a year. All women who suffer are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which will be promptly given without charge.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The slight cough may soon become deep-seated and hard to cure. Do not let it settle on the lungs.

Think. Has there been consumption in your family?

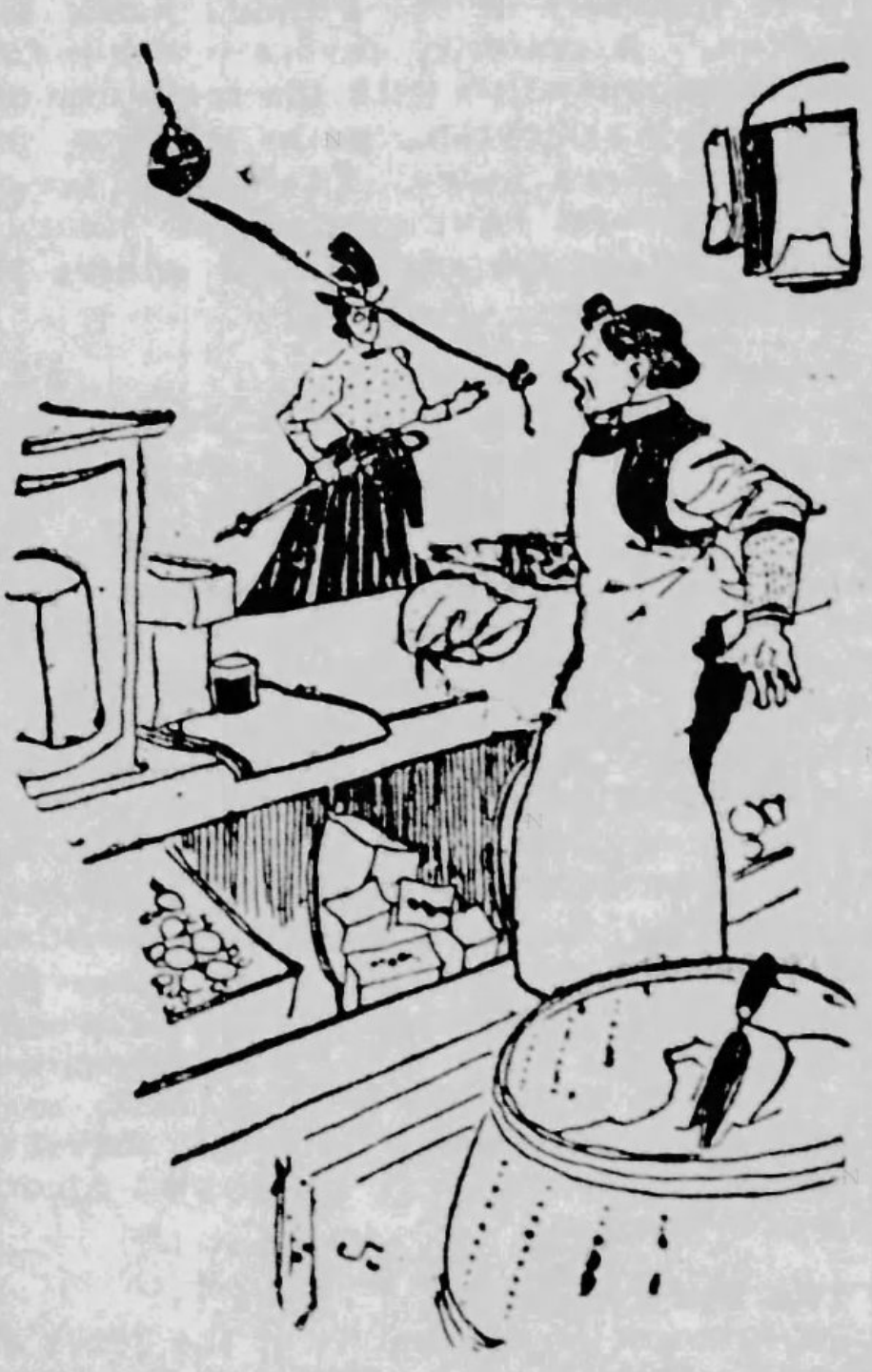
Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver oil with hypophosphites. These are the best remedies for a cough.

Scott's Emulsion has saved thousands who, neglecting the cough, would have drifted on until past hope. It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

WORSE THAN A DENTIST

Some one is responsible for the patent of a self-recoiling stringholder which rolls the slack up out of the way after use, and this inventor is also responsible for the wrath of a west side grocery clerk. The young man says he has always been a grocery clerk, and early in his experience he contracted the habit of biting the string after tying bundles, instead of breaking it. Having teeth naturally poor, this practice gradually destroyed them until he finally was forced to replace them with a false outfit. About the same time the self-recoiling stringholder was established in the store and on the following day caused the catastrophe.



"HIS TEETH ZIPPED THROUGH THE AIR."

A young lady customer—whom he secretly admired—came into the store and wanted five pounds of sugar. With the activity of love he made the bundle and tied it. Bending down, according to his custom, he severed the string with his teeth, but forgot the recoiling attachment of the holder. The end of the cord wedged itself in the crevice between two of his teeth and when the spring rolled up the slack his "plate" was hoisted out and triumphantly waved aloft at the extremity of the string.

The Spring Months

Are most likely to find your blood impure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs. Therefore you feel weak, tired and listless and are troubled with spring humors. Relief is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Safe.

First Saleswoman—Did you know that Clara Lacey is engaged to Mr. Strutter, the floor-walker?

Second Saleswoman—You don't say!

First Saleswoman—Yes, and he is awfully jealous of her. He had her transferred from the necktie counter to the bargain counter.

Second Saleswoman—Goodness! Why the bargain counter?

First Saleswoman—Because no men go there, you know!—Puck.

Strange, but True.

Mr. Wibbleson—Here is a remarkable line that I found the other day in a magazine poem:

I have been young, but youth has passed
from me.

Miss Seerley—I don't see anything so remarkable about that line.

Mr. Wibbleson—Ah, but wait. The poem is signed by a woman.—Chicago News.

His Explanation.

"My wife," said the tall, lantern jawed man, "is as womanly a woman as you could find, but she can hammer nails like lightning."

"Wonderful!" sang the chorus.

"Lightning," the tall, lantern jawed man continued, "seldom strikes twice in the same place."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pope's Misfortune.

Mrs. Watts—Isn't it too bad to think that the poet Pope was an invalid all his life?

Mrs. Potts—Yes, poor man. If he had only lived in the present day, with his genius, he could have got all the medicine he needed just by writing indorsements.—Indianapolis Journal.

Where Dreams Would Fail.

Van Twiller—I dreamt that I committed suicide last night on your account.

Miss Oldun (gushingly)—He! he!—er—hadn't you better speak to mommer about it?

Van Twiller—Oh, I wouldn't dream of that!—Judge.

Wasn't Looking for That.

"Of course," said Miss Cayenne, "you never saw the show places of the French capital, as all tourists do. But did you mingle with the people there and get acquainted with the city? Did you see Paris proper?"

"No," answered Willie Washington, "to tell the truth, I didn't think Paris ever was that way."—Washington Star.

Thomas Brackett Reed.

He Will Retire from Politics to Make Provision for Old Age.

The news that Speaker Reed will resign his seat in Congress, and become a partner in the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher and Barnum, of New York city, is not pleasant to a very large portion of the American people. They admire the sturdy honesty of the man, and his bluff way of going directly ahead, doing what his judgment tells him is best for the country and for the Republican party. He treads on many toes, but with him personal and political plans have but little weight when opposed to what he deems the wise and politic course.

It is rare—very rare, indeed—that a man voluntarily abandons a long and successful political career to devote all his time to private business. But in this case Reed's most salient characteristic is again in evidence. He sees that it is a wise thing for him to do, and therefore he has determined to do it. Yet for all that, it will doubtless cost him many a pang to step down from the proud political place he holds, and become simply a private American citizen, devoted to his profession.

His career has been conspicuous, but uneventful. He graduated from Bowdoin college in his 21st year—in 1860, and set himself to study law. From April, 1864, to November, 1865, he was acting assistant paymaster in the navy. He was admitted to the bar as soon a he left the service, and began legal practice. In 1868 and '69 he was a member of the Maine house of representatives; of the senate in 1870; was attorney general of the state for the next two years, and city solicitor of Portland from 1874 to 1877. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, in the fall of 1876, and has been kept continuously since then in the House as representative from the First Maine district. His services have been of the highest value to the country, especially while holding the Speakership.

Had he done nothing else of note, his introduction of the common-sense rule that a member's presence in the House, in ascertaining a quorum, could be determined by the Speaker's eye as well as by his answer to the roll-call, would have made him famous. It had for years been the custom of the minority, when striving to defeat the will of the majority, to refuse to answer when the roll was called on a vote. Only those answering were counted. Then one of this minority would gravely rise in his place and raise the point of "no quorum." Consequently the vote was a nullity. And this practice was used by the either party when in the minority, to defeat a measure obnoxious to them, by preventing its reaching a vote.

Reed swept away this absurdity. He, as speaker, was a member of the committee on rules in the Fifty-first Congress—the one chosen at the same time Harrison was elected President. That committee, in reporting rules for the government of the House, as is done at the beginning of each new Congress, included therein a provision for "counting a quorum." That is, if a member is in the House at the time the vote is taken, he is marked present, whether he votes or not, and is counted in ascertaining whether a quorum of that body is present.

One of the most exciting scenes which ever happened in the House marked the vote on the adoption of thse rules. The Republicans had a majority of the members present, but not enough to make a quorum of themselves. The Democratic minority refused to answer to the roll-call. Speaker Reed than began to count the Democrats present, and to order the clerk to mark them as "present, but not voting." They attempted to leave the hall, but Reed ordered the doors closed. An obstreperous Texas Democratic member, Buck Kilgore, kicked one of the doors open in his wrath, in order to escape. But Reed counted a quorum, and declared the rules adopted. Democrats stormed and protested. They crowded the area before the Speaker's desk, and shook their fists at the unmoved Reed, in their impotent rage. They refused for a time to consider the rules as legally adopted, but finally gave a tacit and sullen acquiescence.

The common-sense nature of the rule was apparent to everybody, and the country supported Reed with enthusiasm. The Democrats nicknamed him "Czar Reed," and the cartoonists depicted him in royal robes, wearing a crown. The nickname has become a term of honor, and Republicans use it more frequently than do Democrats.

The thick-and-thin Democratic papers which abused Reed in unmeasured terms all through the two years of the Fifty-first Congress, speedily had to eat their words. The House of the Fifty-second Congress had a Democratic majority, which elected Charles F. Crisp speaker. With a wisdom which one is not apt to credit the Democracy, that House adopted the principle of counting a quorum. Thus was Reed's common-sense vindicated by this amazing volte-face of his political enemies. The rule has remained undisturbed ever since, and no sensible man thinks of going back to the old way. Reed, for the first time, made it possible for the majority of those present to do business, by depriving the minority of an unjust weapon of annoyance.

In 1896, Mr. Reed had the Presidential bee buzzing pretty loudly in his bonnte. But the conditions were against him. The country had been seduced by lying Democratic promises into an endorsement of free trade. The Wilson bil was passed by a Democratic Congress, and signed by a Democratic President. The business of the country was prostrated, our industries were stagnant. A return to protection was demanded on all sides. McKinley, the great champion of that policy, was thus the logical candidate. The Republicans of the nation thought well of Reed; but they thought better of McKinley, and nominated and elected him.

If Mr. Reed felt any chagrin, no one was the wiser. He is not a man who wears his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at. He is of a philosophical turn of mind and most probably accepted the triumph of McKinley as a matter of manifest destiny, to be taken with as good grace as possible, and without useless repining.

There is but little doubt Mr. Reed would stand nearest the nomination in 1904, but he has made up his mind not to wait for it. He relinquishes political ambition, in order to make money. A guaranteed yearly income of $50,000—the same as that of the President—and for an indefinite time instead of being limited to four or eight years, has more weight with him than the chance of a nomination and election five years hence.

Thomas Brackett Reed is now in his 60th year. He is not a wealthy man. It is probable he has not amassed a competence. He has no extravagant tastes, nor lavish habits. His life is dominated by the plain and frugal ideas of New England rural communities. But he is now facing the oncoming of age, when he will not be able to work, and he, for the first time in his life, has become alive to the future.

His Washington friends have noticed the change. He began writing for the magazines some time ago, and at good prices. He has become an accumulator of money—something he never was before. And, much as the people may regret his retirement from the House, where he has so long been the central figure, they will agree as to the wisdom of his acceptance of the tempting offer of that New York firm of lawyers.

DRAWS WITH BOTH HANDS

Dorothy Martin, a little Chicago girl, has Landseer's extraordinary gift of drawing with both hands with equal facility.

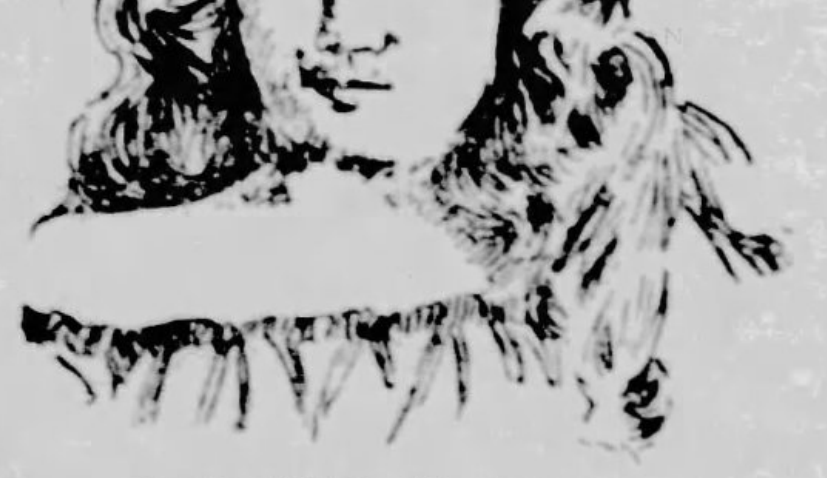
It is told of the great English artist that at a dinner party the conversation turned upon manual dexterity, and a lady exclaimed:

"Well, there is one thing that no one has ever done, and that is to draw two things at once!"

"I think I can do it!" returned Landseer with quiet confidence, and with a pencil in each hand simultaneously drew a stag's and horse's head.

The exploit has never been duplicated until this modest little Chicago girl astonished the crowds at the Chicago cat, poultry and dog shows by her remarkable work in sketching one object with her left and another with her right hand at the same moment. For instance, at the cat show she reproduced the late Miss Willard's famed Angora Toots with almost photographic skill and at the same instant rapidly sketched Mrs. Leland Norton's Royal even to the flamboyant curl of his splendid tail.

Dorothy is only 12 years old, and while her unusual talents indicate that she would succeed in portraiture, mechanical or landscape drawing, yet her passionate love of animals makes this line of art her favorite study.



DOROTHY MARTIN.
(Draws with Both Hands with Equal Facility.)

Chicago artists are predicting a brilliant future and believe that she will be one of the great animal painters of the future.

She is of English birth, but a loyal American, as is indicated by her note paper, which carries the stars and stripes, together with the British flag, done in water colors by her own skillful hands.

The Only Way.

The Bride—I don't want to have any trouble with you, Bridget—

The Cook—Then, bedad, ma'am, let me hear no complaints!—Puck.

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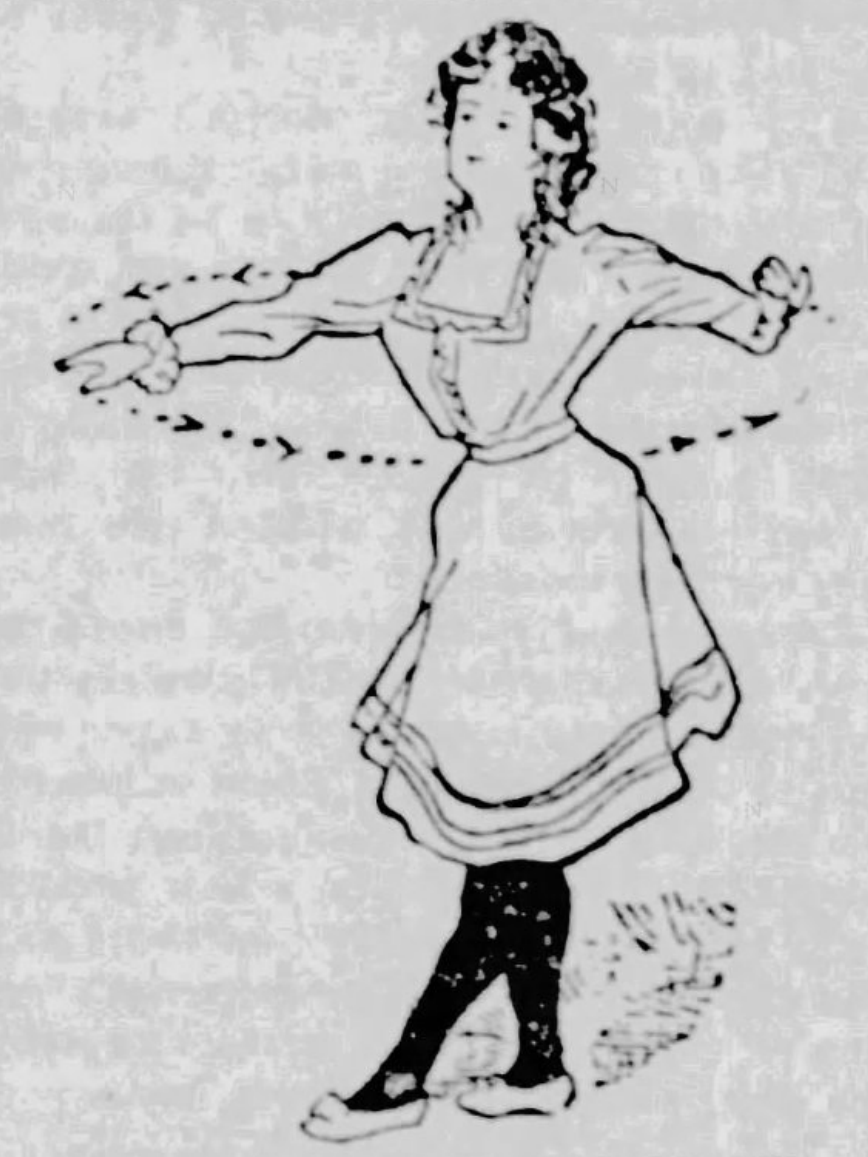
EXERCISES FOR GRACE.

No woman in ordinarily good physical health should exercise for strength. But every gymnastic instructor of the best modern school will agree that if a woman exercises for grace about the best results will be attained.



IMPROVING HER CARRIAGE.

In the new school of physical development no apparatus or implements whatever are required, but the utmost use is made of free gymnastics. The setting-up drill of the West Point cadets and of the militia organizations is a good basis for such a drill, and the most important of these exercises is the old familiar one of stooping to touch the floor without bending the knees. This exercise is invaluable for straightening the neck and developing the muscles of the neck and shoulders and reducing the size of the waist and abdomen.

But a great many other exercises involving the stretching of the muscles can be used in connection with these to advantage, as they are less violent.

For instance, standing firmly with the toes well turned out, put the feet quite near together, with both arms extended nearly at right angles with the body, reach as far as possible, first to the right and then to the left, as if endeavoring to reach a wall at some distance from the body.

Vary this motion by twisting the body upon the waist, so that the right arm is reaching as far to the left as possible and in turn the left arm reaching to the right.

Vary again by standing facing a wall and touching it with the tips of the fingers of both hands. After each touch move away about half an inch farther, until it is with the utmost difficulty that you can touch the wall at all. Then repeat several times in succession.

All these movements are invaluable for improving the carriage of the body and reducing the size of the waist. All should be taken very slowly and in connection with deep, slow, even breathing.

Epitaph.

Thou hast regained that calm august and
free
The communal mother keeps, who bids
us roam
And play awhile at Personality,
And, wearied of the play, recalls us
home.

—William Knox Johnson in the Eclectic Magazine.

An Allurement.

Mistah Mose—I tell yo' dat Pompey's pergressive! Jes' look at him puttin' all his ground in flowah beds!

Mistah Smiff—What's pergressive 'bout dat?

Mistah Mose—Why, he won't hab tuh go aftah chickens now! Dey'll come to him.—Kansas City Independent.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 6, MAY 7, 1899.

The Vine and the Branches.

John 15:1-11.

Compare John 16:16 and Matt. 7:16-20.

Memory verses: 6-8.

Golden Text: I am the vine, ye are the branches.—John 15:5.

1. I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandmen.

2. Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.

3. Now ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you.

4. Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye except ye abide in me.

5. I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing.

6. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them and cast them into the fire, and they are burned.

7. If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

8. Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples.

9. As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love.

10. If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.

11. These things have I spoken unto you that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full.

Illustrative Applications.

"Abide in me, and I in you. * * * For apart from me ye can do nothing (vs. 4, 5). When the good and great Dr. James Alexander, of Princeton, lay dying, a friend who came in to comfort him said, repeating the Scripture as it is too usually repeated, "I know in whom I have believed." From a state almost of unconsciousness, the old saint roused himself, exclaiming, "No, I cannot allow even a preposition between me and my Savior," and quoted the passage rightly, "I know whom I have believed." It is that to abide in Christ—to know nothing to get between the soul and the soul's Savior. So as the sap flows freely from the vine into the branch when the conduits are unclogged, does the power of Christ flow into the abiding soul, imparting ability. But a branch severed from the vine, how dead and helpless it soon becomes!

If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ask whatsoever you will, and it shall be done unto you (v. 7). Abiding in Christ induces similarity of feeling with Christ. The soul wants what Christ wishes. Prayers springing out of such desire and feeling must bring answer. "I've got orders, positive orders, not to go there," said a young fellow whom others were trying to tempt into an evil place. "What special orders have you got? Show us your orders." He took out a neatly folded paper and bade the tempters read. This they read aloud: "enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away." (Prov. 4:14-15). "Now," said the young fellow, "you see my orders forbid my going with you. They are God's orders, and by his help I mean to obey them." Who cannot see that the brave and true young Christian could, out of such obedient and abiding spirit, lift Christward unhindered and prevailing prayer?

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; and so shall ye be my disciples (v. 8). And the sort of fruit Christians are to bear I think best told us in Galatians 5:22, 23. There is the fruit of love—upward wise and breadthward wise, toward God and man. St. Paul's matcheless hymn of love (1 Cor. 13) shows its transcendant kind. There is the fruit of joy—an inward spring of heart happiness outward circumstances cannot much queach or shadow. There is the fruit of peace. "How do you ever get through your work?" one asked of a gentleman, the proprietor of vast enterprise, involving millions and employing hundreds. "You are a Christian, and can understand me," was the reply. "I never could get through it all without Christ. I regard myself simply as managing this business for him as the true proprietor. I take to him, therefore, all the embarrassments and perplexities, and he carries the burdens and receives the returns, while I am his steward and servant." Who cannot see that that man was thus bringing forth the fruit of peace. There is the fruit of long-suffering. Before Mr. Lincoln was President, Mr. Stanton, in a celebrated law case, gave him a severe and utterly gratuitous insult. But Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding, appointed Mr. Stanton to a great office, and kept on the most cordial terms with him. That was long-suffering. There is the fruit of kindness—a beautiful, genial feeling toward others. There is the fruit of goodness. A servant came to the door of her mistress about 3 p. m., asking, "What is there for me to do now?" "Go upstairs and rest," was the answer. The girl looked hurt, and went away. Months afterwards, when she had come to know the lady better, she said, "I thought you were displeased with me. Nobody ever told me to rest before, in all the years I have been at service." Such thoughtfulness of others is goodness. There is the fruit of faithfulness. Said Mr. Lincoln, "There are some legal rights which are moral wrongs." Refusal to take advantage of such is faithfulness. There is the fruit of meekness—a gracious self-control as to affront. There is the fruit of temperance—a strong and noble self-control as to appetites. Ah, rare fruit! And Christians are to bear much of it. Who cannot see that thus the Father will be glorified, and that thus it shall be plainly evident that those bearing it are Christ's disciples?

Even as the Father hath loved me, I also have loved you (v. 9). Here is the measure of Christ's love to us. This scenes comes before me. It is a poor, almost squalid, room in a great city. She is clad in widow's weeds, pale, fragile, with little children clinging to her, her weapon against famine of every sort her needle. She is a true Christian. Never in the last does her trust falter. I am offering her assistance, but she, with a beautiful, womanly, righteous pride, replies she will not become dependent on the friends of whom I tell her till she must, that she prefers to trust and struggle on. I might have said to her, "O, trustful heroic woman! as the infinite Father loves the Son, so does the pitying Son love you," and I had told her truly. Measureless is Christ's love for us. I wish I had space to tell how the love of Christ brought wonderful deliverance for that trusting soul.

If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love (v. 10). And so it all comes back to the old, homely, practical duty of obedience. Nothing—no raptures, no shining ecstasy—can take the place of obedience to Christ. "Keep." That means to watch anxiously, as one does a prisoner, lest he escape. So we are to guard Christ's commands, that they escape not by our disobedience.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Impudence.

"I have just learned," she said, with a perceptible tinge of asperity, "that I am the ninth girl to whom you have been engaged."

"Well," he suavely replied, "that ought to make you glad."

"Glad!" she exclaimed; "I'd like to know why?"

"Don't you know," he answered, "that there's luck in odd numbers?"—Chicago News.

His Dark View.

"What a pessimist that man Arimtage is."

"Does he believe our nation is upon the brink of destruction?"

"Well, no; it isn't quite as bad as that, but he bought a new bicycle last year and he's fretting now because horseless carriages may be within reach of all before he gets his wheel thoroughly worn out."—Chicago News.

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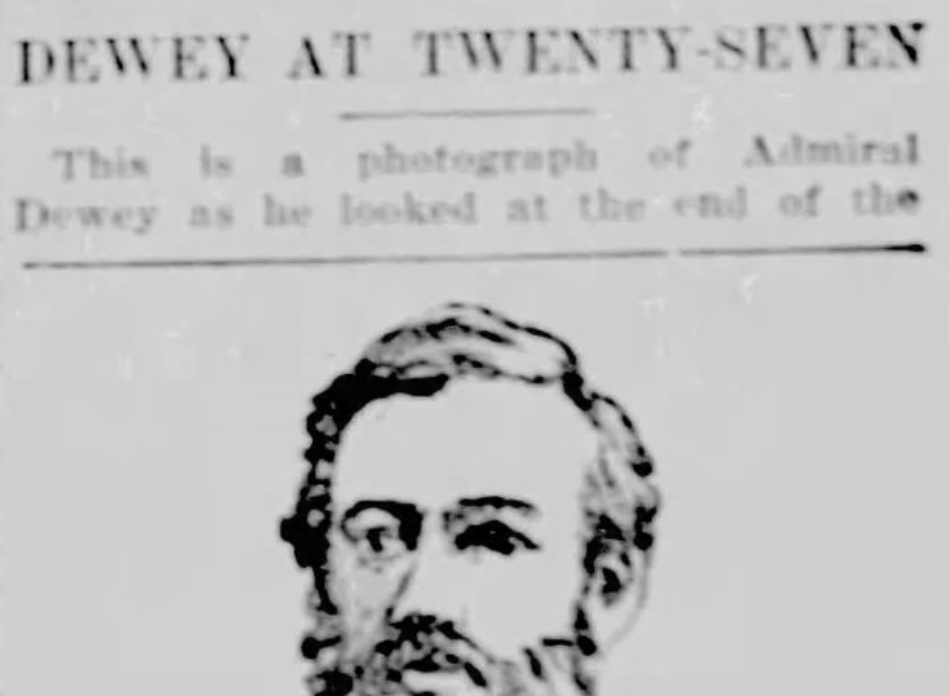
DEWEY AT TWENTY-SEVEN

This is a photograph of Admiral Dewey as he looked at the end of the civil war. He was about 27 years old and lieutenant commander. Capt. Hodges of the loyal legion owns the photograph.



WHEN HE WAS LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER.

Not Caused by the Hat.

"How do you like my hat?" she asked.

"Why, to tell the truth," replied her dearest friend frankly, "I don't like the effect very well. It seems to me it gives you a rather cross look."

"Oh, that isn't the hat," she responded cheerfully.

"No?"

"Oh, not at all. That comes entirely from the fact that I have just seen my husband and he had just seen the bill."—Chicago Post.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

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CIRCULTAION LAST WEEK: 163,000

OUR MONEY CIRCULATION.

It will probably surprise a great many people to learn that the volume of money in the United States has more than doubled in the last twenty years. The continued cry that there is not money enough, and that, therefore, we should go to coining 48-cent silver dollars, has been so insistent that few realize that really the nation is well supplied with circulating medium. The total has increased 50 per cent since 1886, and more than 25 per cent since July 1, 1896.

A table just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that on July 1, 1879, the amount in circulation was $818,631,793; on July 1, 1889, $1,379,964,770, and on April 1, 1899, $1,927,846,942. No period in our history has shown a more rapid growth in the money in circulation than the last three years. On July 1, 1896, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the amount in circulation was $1,509,725,200. By July 1, 1897, it had reached $1,646,028,246, an increase of $136,303,046. On July 1, 1898, it was $1,843,435,749, an increase for that year of $197,407,503, and at the beginning of the present month it was $1,927,846,942, an increase in the nine months of the present fiscal year of $84,411,193.

The increase since July 1, 1896, has been at the rate of nearly half a million dollars for each business day, and during the past year has averaged considerably more than a half-million dollars for each business day. The per capita circulation on April 1, 1899, was the largest ever shown at that period of the year in the history of our country. At that date it was, according to the official statement of the Treasury department, $25.45 per capita, while that of April 1, 1898, was $23.69; April 1, 1897, $23.01, and April 1, 1896, $21.53.

The increase in gold coin in circulation during the past few years has been quite as remarkable as the general increase in circulation. On April 1, 1896, the gold coin in circulation was, according to the treasury figures, $445,912,256; on April 1, 1897, $517,125,757; on April 1, 1898, $582,129,742, and on April 1, 1899, $694,855,942. There is in the above official figures no support for any free silver contention. On the contrary, they show that the arguments of the friends of a sound money system were good. There is plenty of gold for all possible money needs, and the supply is increasing.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The announcement is made that the French court of cassation will decide against revision in the Dreyfus case. This will be technically correct, but it will be none the less an atrocious miscarriage of justice.

The court will so decide on the ground that no "new facts" have been presented. But it is to be noted that all the witnesses before the court of cassation who were asked as to the "secret" evidence before the court-martial, refused to answer on the technical ground that this question, under the terms of the application for revision, was not before the court.

The charge is made, and with but little doubt of its truth, that Dreyfus was found guilty before the court-martial on the strength of certain testimony, of which Dreyfus and his counsel were allowed to know nothing, and which was not testified to openly, but submitted privately. Even in a French court such a proceeding is grossly irregular. Of itself, this proceeding should nullify the court-martial's finding, and render a new trial necessary.

The only feasible theory is that so many of the generals were in the scheme to destroy Dreyfus, in order to cover their own misdeeds, that the government does not dare uncover their conspiracy. Hence the vital matter of this secret testimony was expressly excluded from consideration in bringing the question of revision before the court of cessation. This trial was intended merely as a blind, to quiet popular agitation.

We can only guess at the element of danger in the Dreyfus case which the French government dare not allow to become public. All Paris is seeking a solution of the mystery, and queer stories are afloat as to its character. The one which fits the known facts is that the original accuser of Dreyfus was the Russian ambassador, and the "secret evidence" was his declaration. Revision would disclose that, and the good feeling between France and Russia would suffer. And if Dreyfus should be found innocent, Russia would get into trouble with Germany, for playing a trick to keep alive French prejudice against the latter.

It is also announced that, after the decision of the court of cassation is formally promulgated, the French government will pardon Dreyfus. But we do not see that this will mend matters. He will endeavor to remove the stigma on his name and honor, and the agitation will be kept up in another form.

REED'S RETIREMENT.

The Republicans of the United States will learn with deep regret of the reported determination of Speaker Reed to resign his Congressional seat. He has filled the second position in power and influence in the government with eminent credit to himself, and with honor to the country. He is admired by all for his force of character, his strength of will, his sterling integrity, his magnificent intellectual equipment, and his wide knowledge of public affairs. He is one of the strongest and brainiest men in American public life, and his retirement is a distinct loss to the nation.

THE SPEAKERSHIP SUCCESSION.

The campaign for the speakership of the next House of Representatives has already begun. Had Mr. Reed not determined to resign his seat, there is no doubt but that he could have been chosen again to that position when Congress meets next December. Now the field is open, and several gentlemen are already at work.

Of the five most prominently mentioned, two are from New York, one from Illinois, and two from Iowa. All have presided over the House on occasions when Speaker Reed has been absent, and the one who makes really the best presiding officer is James S. Sherman, of Utica, N. Y. Suave and courteous in manner, he can make the House feel the hand of steel under the glove of velvet. If occasion demands it. He is now elected to his sixth term in the House—which, for a man living in a Democratic city, is proof that he is not only a strong man, but highly esteemed by his constituents.

The other New York candidate is Representative Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn. He is just re-elected for his eighth term. He has served on the ways and means committee, and is a good lawyer as well as an excellent parliamentarian. One or the other of these gentlemen must relinquish his ambition, however, or the Speakership will not go to New York.

The Illinois candidate is Albert J. Hopkins, of Aurora. He has had many years of Congressional service, has had experience on various important committees, and is a very popular man among his Congressional confreres.

The two Iowa men are David B. Henderson and William P. Hepburn. The former is a Scotch-American, just returned to the House for the ninth time by his constituents of the Third Iowa district. Perfectly familiar with the business of the House, he would need little prompting or direction were he made its presiding officer. Mr. Hepburn has seen as much Congressional service as has Henderson.

Others mentioned are Grosvenor of Ohio, Cannon of Illinois, and Babcock of Wisconsin. The chances of any of these depend on conditions which do not seem probable, at least in this early stage.

The struggle will probably be between the East and the West. The former has held the Speakership most of the time since the adoption of the constitution. But the West now has the votes. The great states of the middle West—from the Ohio river to the Missouri—will decide the contest. It looks to The Blade as though the best chances were those of Illinois and Iowa, though, of course, combinations are possible which may seat a man from another state.

NOTHING IN IT.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that a formal alliance between the United States and England is not proposed by any one entitled to make it. Certainly our own government has never considered the question for an instant. There is nothing to cause it to come up for consideration.

The wise course, we take it, is to ignore the efforts of a few silly people to antagonize Germany, and likewise to pay no attention to any anti-American utterances of the extremist press in Germany. There is no reason why ill-feeling should be bred in the United States toward Germany. Our interests and Germany's have no clash, save in Samoa; and that matter will be settled by the commission, without doubt, on terms satisfactory and honorable to both nations. It is too small a quarrel—if it be a quarrel—to go to war over.

Therefore, we deem it unwise for German-Americans to grow hysterical over the bogie of an Anglo-American alliance. No such step is contemplated. The friendship of Great Britain for ourselves in the Spanish was was grateful to us, and caused a much better public feeling toward her among our people than has existed for years. But this wave of new-born friendship is not inimical to Germany, nor to any other European nation. To formally organize against a shadow is unwise. Its tendency is to foment an agitation among excitable people in favor of such an alliance. There are times when it is best to ignore the frothy rhetoric born of excitement, and we assure our German-American fellow-citizens that this is an occasion in point.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is almost a half-century old. It was negotiated in 1850, by Secretary of State John M. Clayton, and Sir Edward Bulwer, then the British minster at Washington. It provides that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall control a proposed canal across Nicaragua, and that the canal, when built, shall be neutral.

The United States government now desires to have this treaty abrogated. It is probable that the canal will be built by the United States, and, if possible, the strip of territory through which it runs will be purchased, and the sovereignty thereof be ceded to the United States by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This is considered as the most feasible plan. The old treaty, however, stands in the way.

Great Britain is willing to abrogate the treaty, but she naturally expects an equivalent. She desires to secure an outlet from her great Northwest territory through Alaska, and here is where the hitch came in the negotiations of the American-Canadian commission. When that body resumes its sessions next August, the question will come up again. We believe the sole control of the Nicaragua canal is far more valuable to us than a strip of sterile territory in the frozen zone, and sincerely hope the exchange will be made.

FLORIDA'S NEW SENATOR.

Florida does not seem to have covered herself with honor by choosing J. P. Taliaferro, of Jacksonville, to succeed Pasco in the United States senate. He is a free silver Democrat, and without any legislative experience. But the fight was not on political lines. It was really a struggle between the two great competing railway and steamship lines.

The Plant system was behind Pasco, while Taliaferro was backed by the Florida Central and Peninsular, the Jacksonville and Tampa and the Southern roads. The cities of Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami want deep water connection. The Plant system does not care to have them obtain good harbors, but it is very anxious to have a deep water connection at Port Tampa, twelve miles south of Tampa, where it has expended large sums recently in building railway terminals and docks. The battle was between these rival railway interests, while the people of the state were merely spectators.

Billy Bryan finds it difficult to realize that he is dead politically.

OUR COLONIAL TRADE.

Even in these days of rapid ocean transit by steamer, it takes time to develop the possibilities of new areas of commerce. We have annexed Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and exercise a military protectorate over Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles. The possibilities of profitable trade with these dependencies are not yet realized by our people, much less utilized.

According to the bureau of statistcics, we are spending more than $250,000,000 a year in the purchase of tropical products. All of these can be produced in these island colonies and dependencies, under the auspices of our own people. The main items of these imports are 100 millions of sugar, the same of coffee, and 50 millions of tropical fruits, tobacco, jute, rubber and nuts.

These islands can produce all these things, and besides offer us the benefit of their trade in things which we produce. Porto Rico's imports per year amount to 16 millions and Hawaii seven millions. We have the inside track on furnishing this immense volume of products which these islands require, and we produce or manufacture nearly all of them.

More than this, the ports of the Philippines will become the outposts of a much vaster trade with other countries of the Far East. As The Blade has remarked frequently of late, we now have a gangplank across the Pacific. Its extremity is at Manila, within 300 miles of the coast of Asia. We are now the nearest of the world's great manufacturing and commercial nations to the countries adjacent to the Philippines. Their annual imports, in round numbers, amount to over a billion dollars a year; and their great distributing points are as near to Manila as Havana is to New York.

The strife among the commercial nations is not for territory, but for trade. Since 1896, the United States has made such prodigious advances in commerce as to strike the world with amazement. Here is a fact which needs careful consideration. Last year our domestic exports reached the tremendous total of $1,234,000,000. Great Britain, until now the greatest commercial nation, exported $1,132,000,000. While the exports of the latter have been above the billion mark for twenty years past, while only twice in that time have we exceeded it.

Vast as was our export trade last year, it will grow by leaps and bounds if we utilize the commercial opportunities which have become ours through the Spanish war. And what must we do to utilize them? We must study commercial and economic questions, and develop our industries and trade along sound lines. We must maintain our public credit at the highest possible point. The prosperity of the United States means the prosperity of its people, down to the laborer occupied in the most primitive of tasks, requiring neither education nor training. The one great danger is that political demogogues shall mislead the less intelligent of the voting population by their sophistries. "Let well enough alone," is a very safe motto at the present juncture.

THE APPOINTMENT WON'T GO.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, as soon as the jury acquitted Quay, appointed him Senator for that state to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of his own term of office on March 4.

This is merely a political bluff, and Governor Stone knows it quite well. The national constitution provides that the governor may temporarily appoint a Senator, to serve until the next meeting of the legislature, "if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state."

The Pennsylvania vacancy did not so occur. It came about by the expiration of Quay's term. The legislature was then in session, and deadlocked on the Senatorial question. That deadlock continued until its adjournment, a few days ago. The governor, therefore, has no power to appoint in such a case.

This point has been decided several times by the Senate itself. Exercising its constitutional authority to be the sole judge of "the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," it has refused to seat persons appointed by the goivernors of states whose legislatures had failed to elect. In the last Congress, Oregon was without one Senator for this reason.

Pennsylvania will have but one Senator until the spring of 1901, unless the governor should convene it in extra session to fill the vacancy. There is but little likelihood of his doing this, for it would be the same body which persistently refused to elect Quay, or to let any one else be elected. The governor's action is a petty political trick, unworthy the chief executive of a great state.

SEEKING A RUNNING MATE.

Down on the Atlantic coast the political quid nuncs have been "seeing things" since Bryan invaded the enemy's country by attending the dollar dinner at New York. The story is now circulating that Mr. Bryan has been seeking a running mate for 1900, and that he has found him in the person of Mr. O. H. P. Belmont.

This gentleman must not be confused with his brother, Perry Belmont. The latter is the secretary of the Tammany Democratic Club, and is the individual with whom Mr. Bryan had a peppery correspondence concerning the right of a man to call himself a Democrat if he does not accept the Chicago platform, free silver and all. O. H. P. is a different kind of man. He has gone out of his way on several late occasions to declare that he feels himself bound by the action of the national Democratic convention in all things, and that he will subordinate his private judgment to the party action on all things political.

Colonel Bryan would show wisdom in the selection of Belmont. He is not only a very wealthy man himself, his fortune being over the six-million mark, but his wife, formerly Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, has a purse of fully equal depth. They have rich friends who would contribute liberally to Belmont's political advancement. In case of such a combination for the Democratic ticket next year, the resignation of "Coin" Harvey as business manager would not be of importance. There would be plenty of cash, without any of his "Cheap John" schemes for raising the wind.

However, we have noted that in politics the nice little ante-election slates generally get badly smashed. And, as Bryan's chances for the nomination are far below par, there is but little need of calculating the minute fraction of a chance which O. H. P. Belmont has of securing second place on the ticket.

Mr. Bryan is in a frenzy these days. He is making a desperate effort to keep in the public eye.

CAPT. COGHLAN'S INDISCRETION.

Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, is a brave man and a good commander, but allows his tongue to run away with him. At the banquet tendered him by the Union League club of New York, he had the bad taste to indulge in sharp criticisms of the conduct of the German naval commanders in Manila bay during last summer; and he repeated this indiscretion in his speech before the Army and Navy club on Saturday night.

Such criticism, by an officer of either army or navy, is contrary to all rule and precedent. It is an offence which carries with it severe penalties. Hence it is not surprising to learn that the secretary of the navy has called upon Capt. Coghlan for a statement as to whether he has been correctly reported. The indications are that he will be relieved from command of the Raleigh, for making statements prejudicial to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Germany.

CURRENCY PROPOSITIONS.

It is now stated that President McKinley is not disposed to go to the lengths that some of the reformers urge in the matter of the currency. He is in accord with the best sentiment among Republicans in Congress, which is not disposed to accept either the plan of the Indianapolis monetary convention, or that of Secretary Gage. The following changes are those which now seem most likely to pass at the next session of Congress:

1. That a portion of the gold holdings be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, and when redeemed shall not be paid out again, except for gold.
2. That national banks be authorized to issue notes to the par value of their bonds, instead of 90 per cent of the value, and that the tax on such notes be reduced to one-half of one per cent.
3. That the minimum limit for national banks be lowered to $25,000.

The first, if enacted into law, would prevent the possibility of using the greenbacks as an "endless chain" to draw out the Treasury gold. The second would give the national banks a method for increasing the volume of currency, without danger to the note-holder or increased expense to the banks themselves. And the third would allow the establishment of banks in small towns, in the agricultural districts of the west and south, which now complain of a shortage of currency during the busy season of the year.

There is nothing revolutionary in these propositions, nor is there any really valid objection to any of them. They do not open the door to wildcat currency, nor allow of undue inflation; while the first supplies a needed precaution. Had that been the law during Cleveland's last term, the bond issues would not have been required. Congress should act in this matter during the session of next winter.

HE FREED KANSAS.

Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, is dead. To the vast mass of the American people, this brief announcement conveys nothing of particular interest; yet Charles Sumner once said that he would rather have the credit due to the work Thayer performed, "than to be the hero of the battle of New Orleans."

The work that Thayer did was to rescue Kansas from the danger of becoming a slave state. He thus checked the advance of the slave power, and in consequence, it made its appeal to arms—which appeal resulted in its destruction.

In 1853 and 4, Thayer was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature. He originated and organized the "Emigrant Aid company," laboring until 1857 to combine the Northern states in support of his plan to send anti-slavery settlers into Kansas. The towns of Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan and Ossawatomie were settled under the auspices of this company.

Gov. Charles Robinson, at the quarter-centennial celebration of Kansas statehood, at Topeka, said: "Without these settlements, Kansas would have been a slave state without a struggle; without the Aid society these towns would never have existed; and that society was born of the brain of Eli Thayer."

TAKING A FRESH START.

The peace treaty being ratified, there will be a prompt resumption of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States. Neither of the ministers who represented their respective governments a year ago will be re-appointed. Senor Polo y Bernabe would not find it pleasant socially at Washington, nor would General Woodford at Madrid. Hon. Bellamy Storer, minister to Belgium, is transferred to Madrid, and the Duke d'Arcos will represent Spain at Washington.

Diplomatic relations will be resumed under quite a different order of things from that which prevailed up to last April. The conditions which for years created friction have all been eliminated by the war. The Cuban question can no longer cause trouble with Spain. Spanish tariff regulations will no longer hamper our trade in the West Indies. There is nothing which can cause a serious clash between the two countries. The war was short, but it eliminated all the long-standing causes of trouble completely and forever.

CAMPAIGN LIES A CENTURY AGO.

It is certainly true that there is too much asperity in American politics. We are too ready to attribute all the sins in the calendar to the leaders of the opposite party, and to forget that there may be honest differences of opinion without the other fellow necessarily being a horse-thief or a swindler.

But bad as is this condition of things to-day, it is much better than it was a century ago. Prof. Sparks, of the University of Chicago, in a recent lecture on American history, referred to the abuse of which President Washington was the target. While there is nothing new in it to students of history, the following passage will surprise many persons who think a really great public man can not survive abuse:

> Parties have never been so violent nor so personal as during Washington's second administration. He tried to keep the country neutral in the French-English wars, and he was very unpopular with many people. He was denounced in the papers; accused of having murdered a French envoy near Fort Duquesne; reported to have stolen $5,120 from the United States treasury, and he was struck at in the most cowardly way through Mrs. Washington. The papers said she aspired to be a queen, and that at their next reception she and Washington would wear crowns and they would be hailed as King George and Queen Martha.
>
> If there is any one in the audience who thinks the newspapers are growing worse and more abusive, and the politics more personal, I beg him to go back and read the newspapers of Washington's time and he will be turned from a pessimist to an optimist.

One of the queerest things to come before a legislative body is that petition to the legislature of Massachusetts to revoke the sentence of expulsion against Roger Williams, passed 250 years ago. As the founder of Rhode Island has been dead over two centuries, it is rather late in the day to make amends.

Spain has already arranged to send consuls to Havana, Manila, San Juan and several other recently Americanized cities. The new officials will have the advantage of knowing the language of the communities to which they are accredited.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Yorktown's Men.

Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and fourteen men of the gunboat Yorktown have been ambushed and captured by the Filipino rebels on the east coast of Luzon. Their fate is unknown. The Yorktown had been sent to rescue a Spanish garrison of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, who had been beleagured since last May at the town of Baler, Luzon.

The first dispatches assumed that they had been ambushed and slaughtered by the Filipino insurgents; but there was nothing to substantiate that assumption except the fact that some cheers and volleys were heard around the river's bend by the man left at the entrance of the river. That some mischance befell them can not, of course, be questioned; but until further advices it is better to hope that at the worst the party has only suffered capture and will be treated as prisoners of war. One Manila dispatch intimates that they might have been captured by the Spanish troops at Baler, who have been isolated for months and may not be aware that peace has been declared between their country and ours. This does not seem probable, but many queer things happen under Spanish administration, and the ignorance of the Baler Spaniards may have furnished occasion for one of them.

Possibly, even, the Americans have not been captured, though cut off from return to their ship. They were under the command of an experienced officer, and much might be expected of fifteen resolute, courageous Americans where they had a fighting chance. Admiral Dewey, it is expected, will send a strong expedition to Baler to rescue the Americans if possible, or to punish the insurgents if the worst which is feared has occurred.

Situation at Manila.

Forces of the regular army now in the Philippines, at sea or under orders to sail aggregate 21,968. As the volunteers are withdrawn, it is proposed to send 8,373 more regulars—three regiments of infantry, two of artillery and one of cavalry.

Major General Otis says the better class of the Filipinos are tired of war and desire peace. The rebels are much scattered, and will not engage in open battle, seeking only to attack detached forces. They are demoralized and weakened by death and desertions, but hope to profit by the withdrawal of volunteers. The return of the volunteers will begin May 5, and will continue during June and July.

Spain is evacuating the island of Mindanao and the Sulu group, which practically leaves the entire archipelago to the Americans. No troops can be spared from Luzon to occupy the posts evacuated. The Spanish troops have been ordered to the Carolines and the Ladrones.

A split is said to have occurred between members of the Filipino junta in London. A majority favors opening direct communication with the secretary of state at Washington, with a view to bringing about peace. Those who favor this movement have started for Manila, leaving Agoncillo and several others in Europe.

Gomez's Manifesto.

General Maximo Gomez is preparing a manifesto in which he will recommend continued occupation of Cuba by the forces of the United States, pending the complete pacification of the island and the organization of a responsible government. General Gomez knows better than any other man in Cuba the nature of the Cubans and the need of a guiding hand to keep the island from anarchy or a warring republic of the Central American type. The influence of the aged general will go far toward settling this question and preventing any serious agitation for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops. Cuba can not become prosperous until there is assurance of stability and order. No far-seeing man will invest a cent with the prospect of Spanish-American revolutions.

The Beef Inquiry.

A forecast of the finding of the court of inquiry says it will neither sustain nor dismiss General Miles' charges. Should this prognostication prove to be correct the court will be classed by most people with the man in Aesop's fable who blew hot and cold with the same breath. A court should have the courage of its testimony. If its report should prove to be in the nature of a whitewash, an investigation by Congress is likely to follow. General Miles is said to be indifferent to the outcome, but many of his friends will insist on Congressional investigation if the court of inquiry should attempt to smother the matter.

Letters From the Boys.

The letters which soldiers serving in the Philippines write to their friends at home are not necessarily the best material for forming sweeping conclusions as to the success or failure of the measures taken by General Otis to establish law and order in the Island of Luzon. It is not unnatural that men fighting under novel conditions and in a strange land should exaggerate in private the moving accidents by flood and field and deadly perils in the imminent breach. Furthermore, soldiers writing home naturally lay more stress on their desire to be with their families again and the discomforts of military life than on the picturesque and exciting scenes in which they are taking part. Certainly these troops of ours fight bravely enough and endure hardships cheerfully; and we do not believe that there is any such general dissatisfaction, even among the volunteers, as a few political demagogues and timorous "aunties" would have us imagine.

The Venezuela Boundary.

People have forgotten all about the Venezuelan boundary question, but we are reminded that it has not yet been settled by the announcement that the great tribunal will meet in Paris next month, when the chief advocate of Venezuela will be ex-President Harrison. As an international dispute, however, the matter was practically settled when the governments of the United States and Great Britain agreed upon the terms of arbitration.

The Dreibund Going.

The latest dispatches from Paris strengthen the belief that the dreibund is on its last legs. The marked rapprochement of Italy and France bids fair to be a matter of momentous interest. If Italy withdraws from the triple alliance and joins France and Russia, it cannot fail to cause a material shaking up of the international relations on three continents. Russia's hand may be looked for behind the movement, and a Russo-Latin triple alliance could easily make the Mediterranean an undesirable place for any ordinary British fleet.

Quay's Acquittal.

The jury has declared that Senator Quay is not guilty. To those who have read carefully the evidence as it was given day by day, the result of the trial is not a surprise. The evidence against the Senator was not very direct and positive; there was no doubt that he secured heavy loans from the bank, obtaining favors through his political influence that would have been denied to others, but it was difficult to convince the jury that he was engaged in a conspiracy. In other words, we believed Senator Quay guilty, but we did not believe that the prosecution had proved his guilt to the satisfaction of the jury. We do not think that the verdict of acquittal will help his political prospects. He has been shown to be a speculator in stocks, even in those securities that would be influenced in market price by his vote in the Senate, and assuredly he is not such a man as ought to represent a state like Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.

A Sensational Story.

The steamer Morangi brings to Victoria a report that the commander of the German man-of-war Falke, at Apia, was a prisoner on the British vessel Porpoise. At Washington and at Berlin it is believed the report is erroneous, and that it grew out of the arrest, already reported, of a German subject on suspicion of assisting the natives to plan an amuscade in which several British and American sailors lost their lives.

The Next Senate.

The Senate of the Fifty-sixth Congress will be thus divided politically:

Republicans	51
Democrats	26
Silver Republicans	4
Populists	4
Independent	1
Vacancies	4
Total	90

A majority of the Senators elected will be forty-four; consequently the Republicans have a majority of seven, without including the vote of Senator Kyle, the independent, who is with the Republican party on nearly all questions, and without counting the vote of the four silver Republicans, Teller, Jones, Stewart and Pettigrew. These four are really Populists, though in official government publications they class themselves as silver Republicans. The four avowed Populists are Heitfield, of Idaho; Harris, of Kansas; Butler, of North Carolina, and Turner, of Washington. In recent years, the Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans have been able to control the Senate, but during the Fifty-sixth Congress, and for eight years to come, the Republicans will have a safe majority over all opposition.

The Canteen Decision.

The act "to increase the efficiency of the army" pased by Congress at its last session contains a section relating to army post canteens, over which there has been no little contention.

It was supposed when the act was passed that this section provided for the abolition of the canteens. That was doubtless the intention of the framers of the bill. Soon after Congress adjourned it was rumored that the secretary of war did not construe the canteen section of the act as it was popularly understood, and that the canteens would be continued but under different regulations.

Adjutant General Corbin, however, stated in an interview published several weeks ago that the act would be construed according to its spirit as well as its letter, and that the post canteens would have to go.

The secretary of War, it appears, did not agree with the adjutant general and asked the attorney general's opinion as to the proper legal construction of the disputed section.

Attorney General Griggs has decided that the act does not abolish the canteens, but only provides that no army officer or enlisted man can be detailed for duty in the canteen section.

According to this decision a canteen may still be conducted by a civilian at any post where such an institution is desired.

There seems to be no ambiguity about the section of the naval bill which abolishes the serving of grog in the navy, but the attorney general insures the continued sale of beer at army posts at least until the next session of Congress.

German Meat Inspection.

The meat inspection bill has evoked a particularly vigorous debate in the German reichstag. Indeed, the debate at times has been so acrimonious that the president has felt himself called upon to censure the remarks of some of the debating members. Meanwhile the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Germany are being continued. They have however, been transferred to Berlin, where the Unitd States ambassador is daling directly with the German foreign office. The progress of the negotiations has been smoothed by the admission made by the minister of finance that Germany could not expect to receive under the "favored-nation" clause the same concessions granted to France in the recent Franco-German reciprocity arrangement unless Germany made concessions similar to those by which France had secured the arrangement. The questions at issue between the negotiators have thus been narrowed down, and may be said to involve simply the settlement in detail of the concessions which each country is willing to give. This is a matter as to which there can be little doubt that an accommodation can be more readily reached now than at any prior time within the last year or two.

Business Situation.

Broadly speaking, the general situation presents no new developments of consequence. The volume of business continues large and prices are steady to firm. According to the reports of the commercial agencies conditions on the whole are, taking into consideration the season, fully as strong as they have been at any time in the last year.

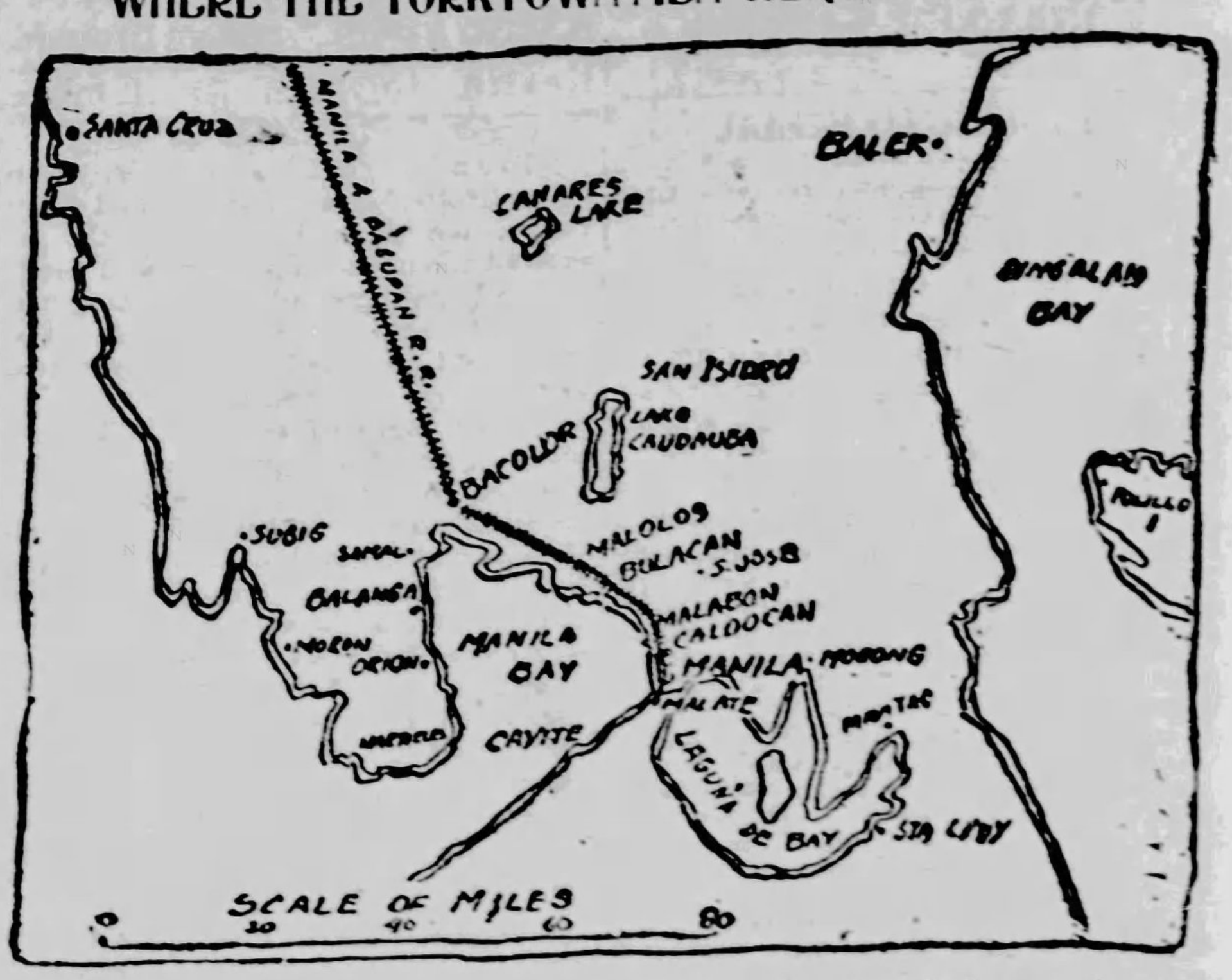
The fact is, the prevailing belief that the tendency in every department of trade and industry is toward an even greater measure of prosperity than has yet been seen. Reports of increasing activity are coming from all sections, and particularly from the west. Such adverse conditions as now exist are believed to be of a temporary nature only. Business is once more on a solid foundation and its natural tendency is toward a steady and healthy expansion. While the foreign trade statement shows that last month agricultural exports were less by $18,000,000 than in the corresponding month last year, the shipments of almost every agricultural commodity, except cotton, ran well beyond the totals of March in either 1897 or 1896.

Wheat Situation.

How much to believe of the conflicting reports regarding the amount of damage to winter wheat was the difficult problem to which wheat speculators applied themselves during last week. One trustworthy authority, restricting himself to the prospect of winter wheat—spring wheat not yet being seeded—calculated from present conditions of winter wheat a deficiency of 50,000,000 bushels compared with that portion of the previous year's crop. Another equally reputable, but, it is generally believed, better-informed statistician, put the minimum indicated deficiency of winter wheat at about 80,000,000 bushels; and estimating an average yield of spring wheat from an acreage similar to that of last year showed a prospective deficiency of about 45,000,000 bushels, or a total loss, compared with the previous year, of 125,000,000 bushels. There were still other reports differing more or less from the two here cited, but although they had their effect upon the susceptible speculators they were not generally taken seriously.

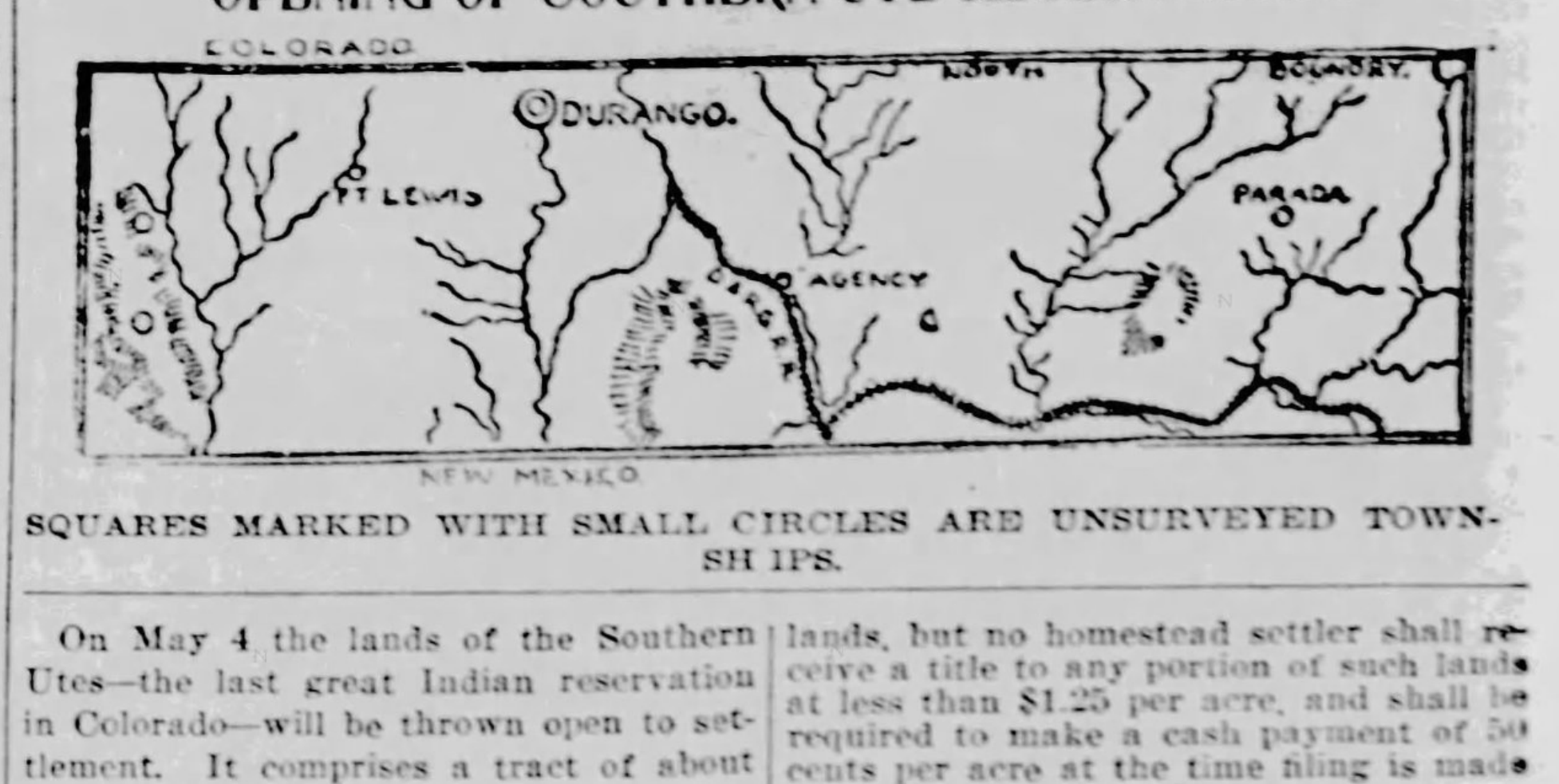
As prices declined after the publication of the report making the heaviest deficiency it must be concluded that the trade either differed from its conclusions for reasons of its own or considered prevailing prices high enough or too high until more light shall have been shed upon the obscurity still surrounding the situation.

WHERE THE YORKTOWN MEN WERE CAPTURED.



Admiral Dewey's cable message says the action in which a boat load of men from the Yorktown were captured by the natives, occurred at Baler, on the east coast of the island of Luzon. It is about eighty miles northwest of Manila.

OPENING OF SOUTHERN UTE RESERVATION.



SQUARES MARKED WITH SMALL CIRCLES ARE UNSURVEYED TOWNSHIPS.

On May 4 the lands of the Southern Utes—the last great Indian reservation in Colorado—will be thrown open to settlement. It comprises a tract of about 636,000 acres and includes both valley and mesa, or uplands. The soils are the semi-adobe, sandy loam and red—the former being peculiarly adapted for the growth of grain and grasses, which the soils last named are unequaled for the growth of vegetables, alfalfa, and fruit trees. Owing to the percentage of gypsum in the bottom lands, the yield of clover is as high as three and one-half tons to the acre. The plateaus afford range for tens of thousands of head of cattle, horses and sheep, while the adjacent mining camps supply an abundant market at good prices. No prospecting has ever been allowed in the reservation, though there is every reason to suppose that there are great mineral deposits there.

The reservation is situated in the southwestern corner of Colorado, being bounded by New Mexico and Arizona on the south, and by Utah on the west.

The act of congress which throws open these lands for settlement provides that they shall be subject to entry under the desert, homestead and town site laws, and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, stone and timber lands, but no homestead settler shall receive a title to any portion of such lands at less than $1.25 per acre, and shall be required to make a cash payment of 50 cents per acre at the time filing is made upon any of said lands.

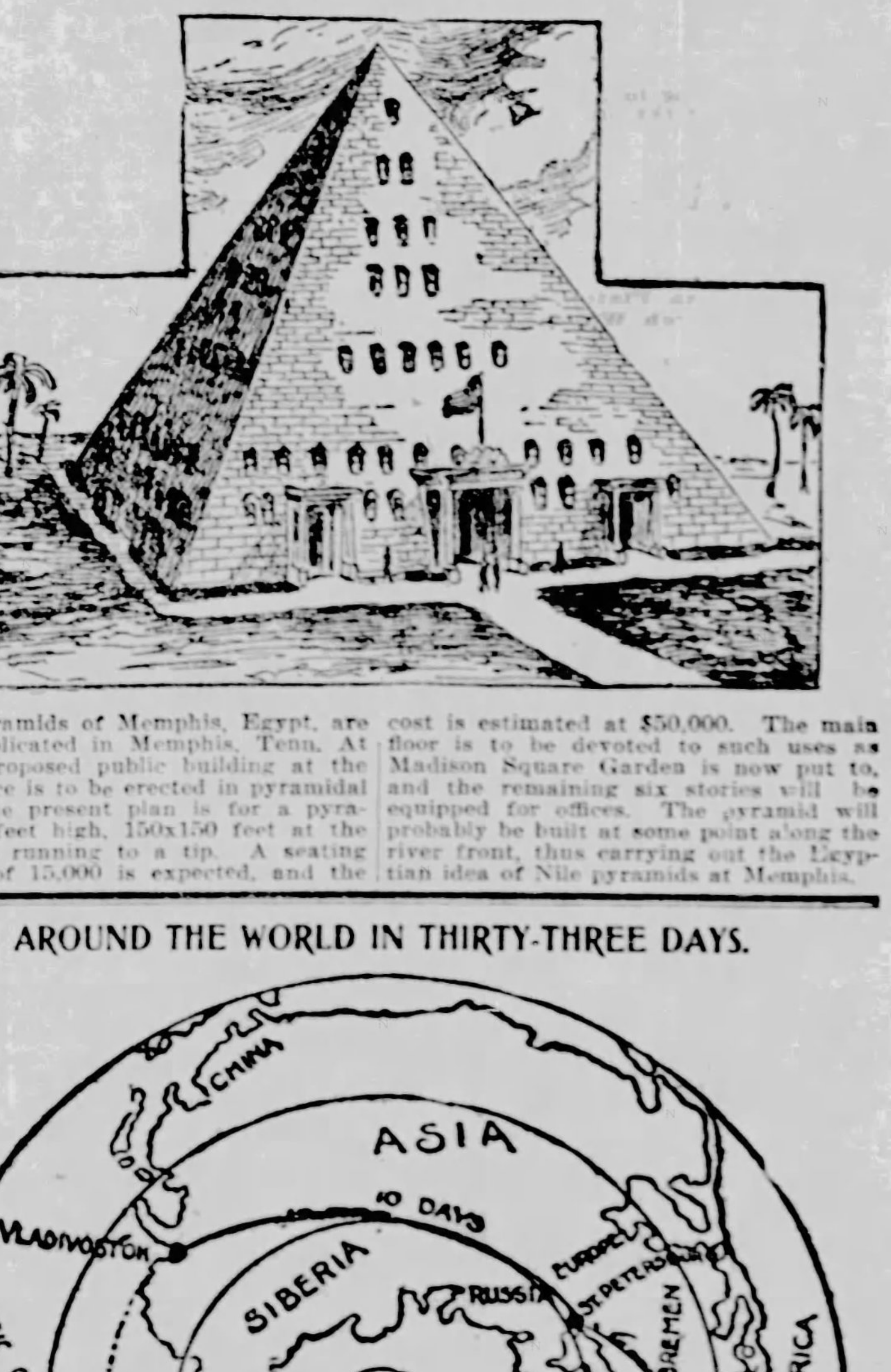
Under the homestead act a man over 21 years old or the head of a family, who is a citizen of the United States, can by filing a description of the land he wishes to occupy at the United States land office at Durango, Colo., and paying down 50 cents an acre, get a claim to not more than 160 acres. Within six months he must settle upon the land and at the end of fourteen months, by proving residence and paying 75 cents an acre addition, he can get a clear title.

Under the desert land laws persons filing claims must first get the clear right to the use of sufficient water to keep the proposed claim permanently irrigated. Entries under this act are confined to residents of the state of Colorado.

Under the timber and stone lands laws any citizen of the United States may file a claim for not to exceed 160 acres. It is necessary, however, that the claimant personally visit the lands which he wishes to claim, so that he can make oath as to their condition.

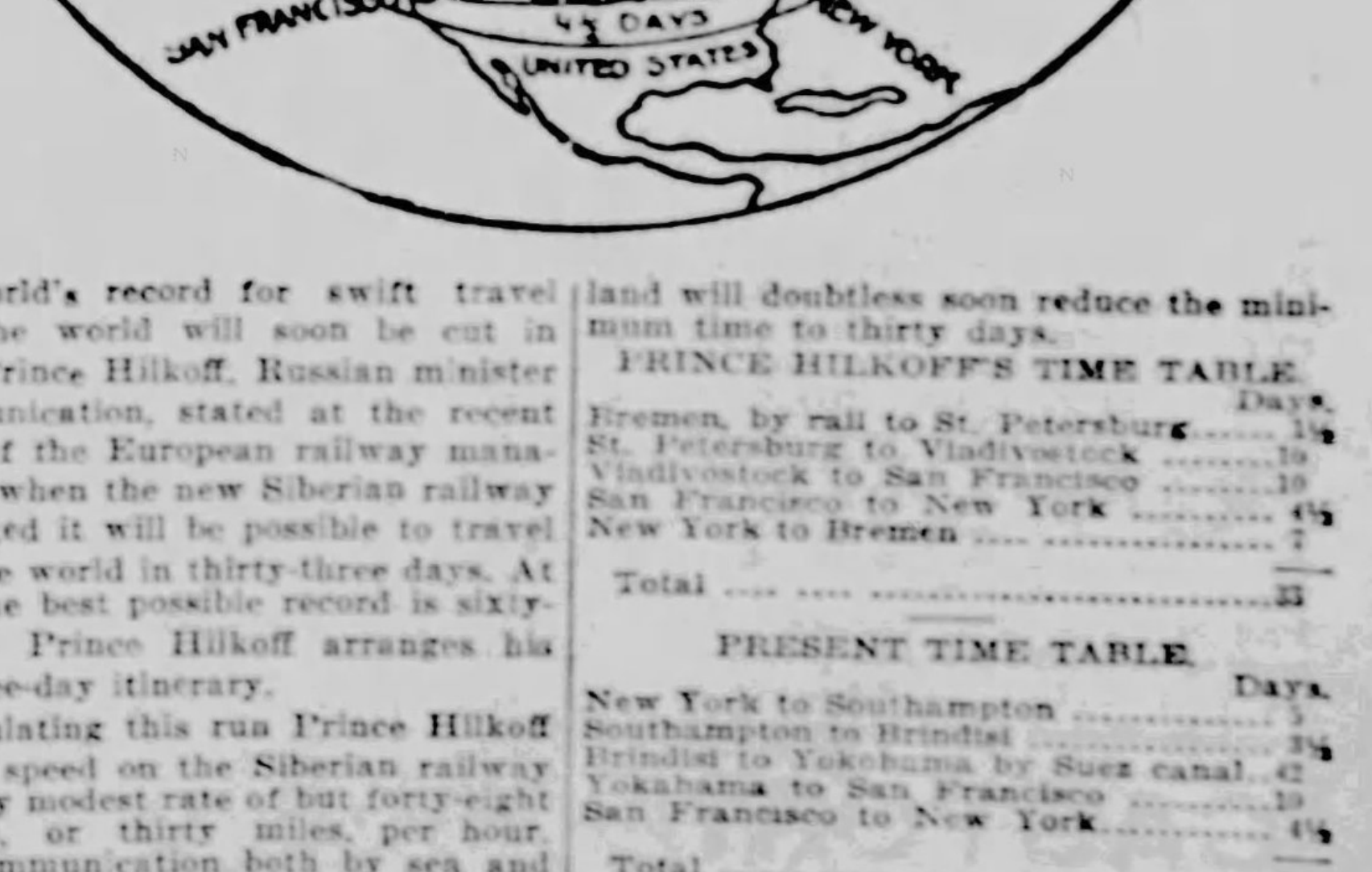
There is already a great gathering of settlers waiting for the opening day, though the requirements as to cash payments have somewhat discouraged the professional "boomer."

NEW PYRAMID AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.



The pyramids of Memphis, Egypt, are to be duplicated in Memphis, Tenn. At least a [illegible] latter place is to be erected in pyramidal form. The present plan is for a pyramid 150 [illegible] base, and running to a tip. A seating capacity of 15,000 is expected, and the cost is estimated at $50,000. The main floor is to be devoted to such uses as Madison Square Garden is now put to, and the remaining six stories will be [illegible]. The pyramid will [illegible] river front, thus carrying out the Egyptian idea of Nile pyramids at Memphis.

AROUND THE WORLD IN THIRTY-THREE DAYS.



The world's record for swift travel around the world will soon be cut in twain. Prince Hilkoff, Russian minister of communication, stated at the recent meeting of the European railway managers that when the new Siberian railway is completed it will be possible to travel around the world in thirty-three days. At present the best possible record is sixty-six days. Prince Hilkoff arranges his thirty-three-day itinerary.

In calculating this run Prince Hilkoff estimates speed on the Siberian railway at the very modest rate of but forty-eight kilometers, or thirty miles, per hour. Faster communication both by sea and land will doubtless soon reduce the minimum time to thirty days.

PRINCE HILKOFF'S TIME TABLE.

	Days.
Bremen, by rail to St. Petersburg	1½
St. Petersburg to Vladivostock	10
Vladivostock to San Francisco	10
San Francisco to New York	4½
New York to Bremen	7
Total	33

PRESENT TIME TABLE.

	Days.
New York to Southampton	5
Southampton to Brindisi	3½
Brindisi to Yokohama by Suez canal	42
Yokohama to San Francisco	11
San Francisco to New York	4½
Total	66

Mamma's Darling.

"Yes," said little Archie, addressing the visitor, "mamma will be down pretty soon. She said when she seen you comin' that she'd supposed she must slick up a little, or you'd think she done her own work and hurry around and tell the neighbors about it.—Chicago News.

Misinterpreted.

Mrs. Birden (returning from Easter services, much impressed with the sermon)—Oh, had I the wings of a dove!

Mr. Birden (affrightedly)—For heaven's sake! Don't think of having any more wings on that hat, else you'll ruin me.—Judge.

Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

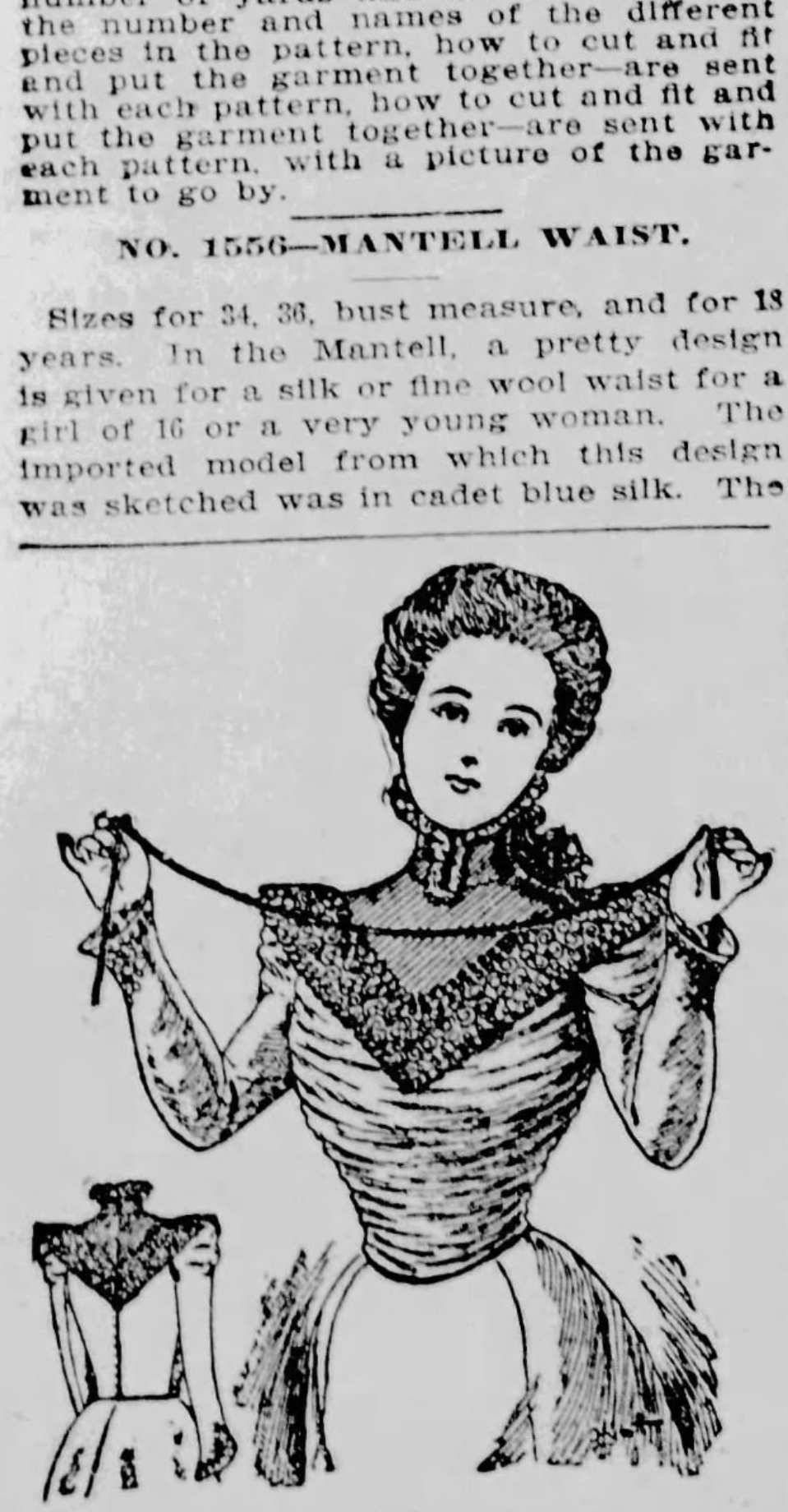
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1556—MANTELL WAIST.

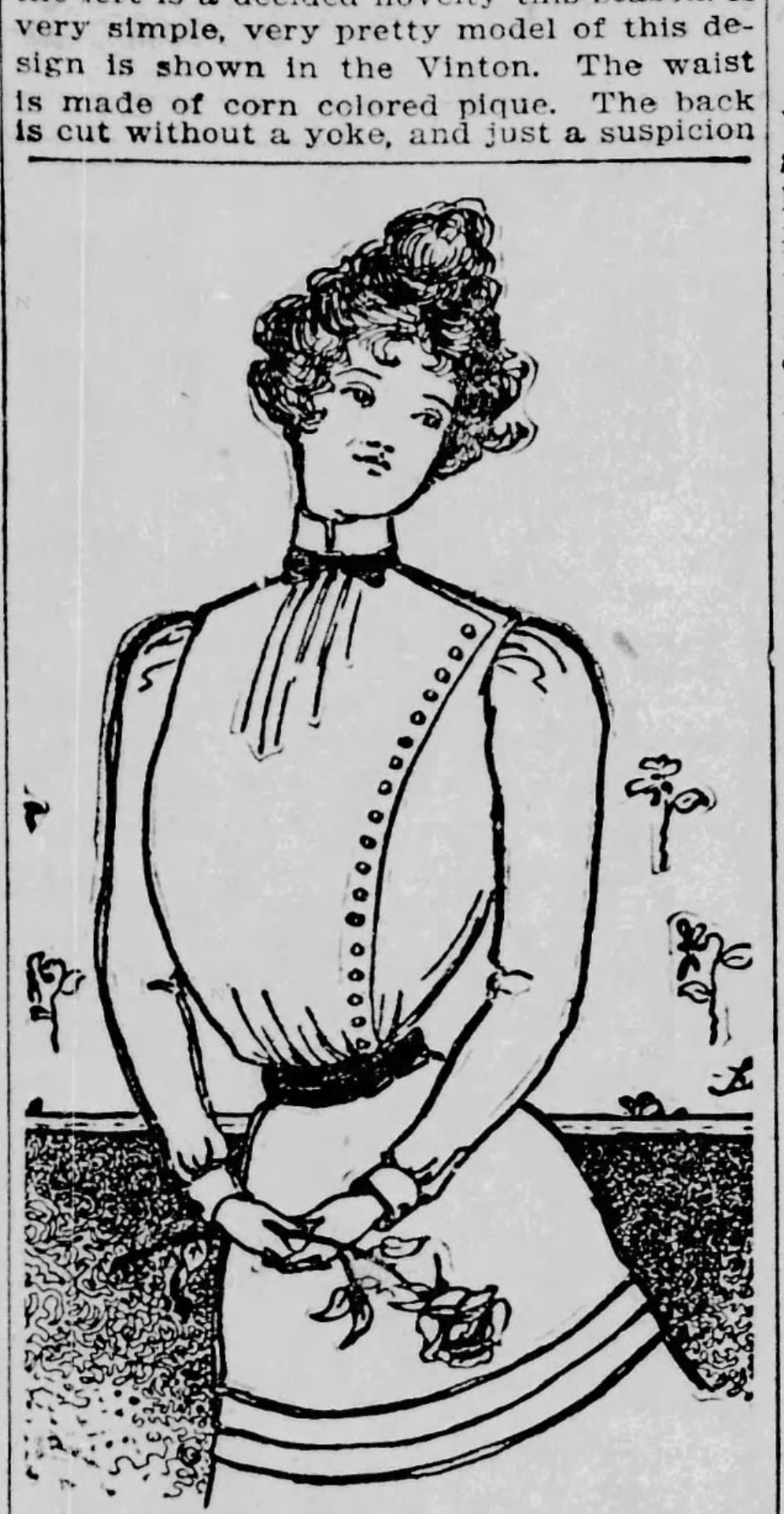
Sizes for 34, 36, bust measure, and for 18 years. In the Mantell, a pretty design is given for a silk or fine wool waist for a girl of 16 or a very young woman. The imported model from which this design was sketched was in cadet blue silk. The back was plain and tight fitting, the front laid in full horizontal folds and finished with a short pointed yoke of darkest blue velvet, and with wide passementerie in blue, black and white. The waist buttons in the back, as do many of the newest waists for young women.



A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1555—VINTON SHIRT WAIST.

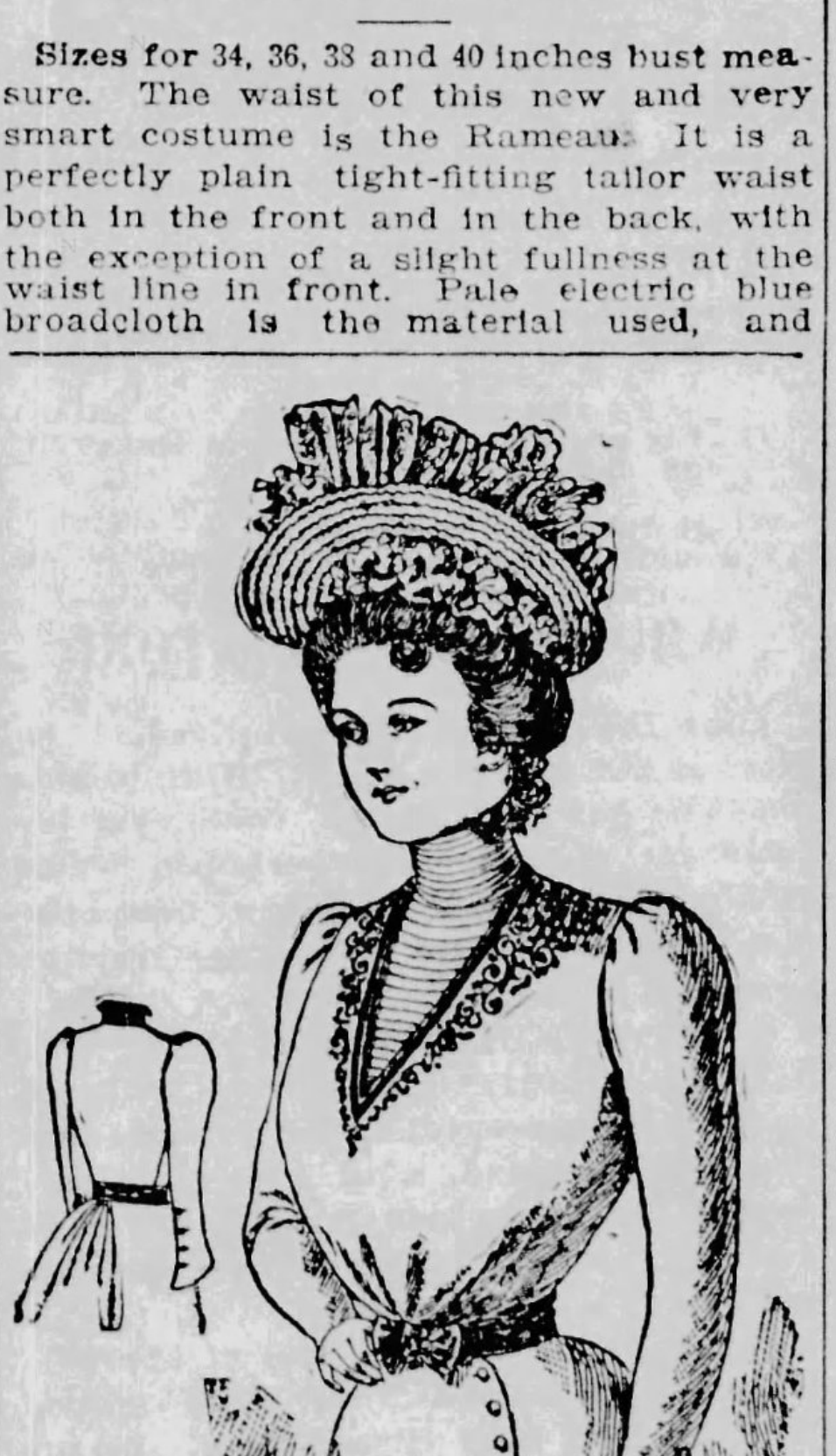
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 inches bust measure, and 16 years. A shirt waist fastening at the left is a decided novelty this season. A very simple, very pretty model of this design is shown in the Vinton. The waist is made of corn colored pique. The back is cut without a yoke, and just a suspicion of fullness at the belt; the front is plaited at the neck and belt, and fastened at the left side. The overlapping piece does not quite reach to the shoulder or armhole; on this account the waist is much easier to fit, and fastens without the difficulty so often experienced where the fastening is exactly at the shoulder seam and armhole. White pearl buttons are used, and the tie and girdle are of black satin ribbon.



A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1544—RAMEAU WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The waist of this new and very smart costume is the Rameau. It is a perfectly plain tight-fitting tailor waist both in the front and in the back, with the exception of a slight fullness at the waist line in front. Pale electric blue broadcloth is the material used, and where the waist is cut V shape it is finished with a fold of deeper blue velvet and a delicate tracery of braiding in white and blue. The tucked chemisette is of blue white satin soleil, and extends in one of the new pointed stocks high up back of the ears. Long, plain tailor sleeves reach the fingers. About the hand they flare out cuff shape. They button from the cuff half way to the elbow. The girdle is of blue velvet.

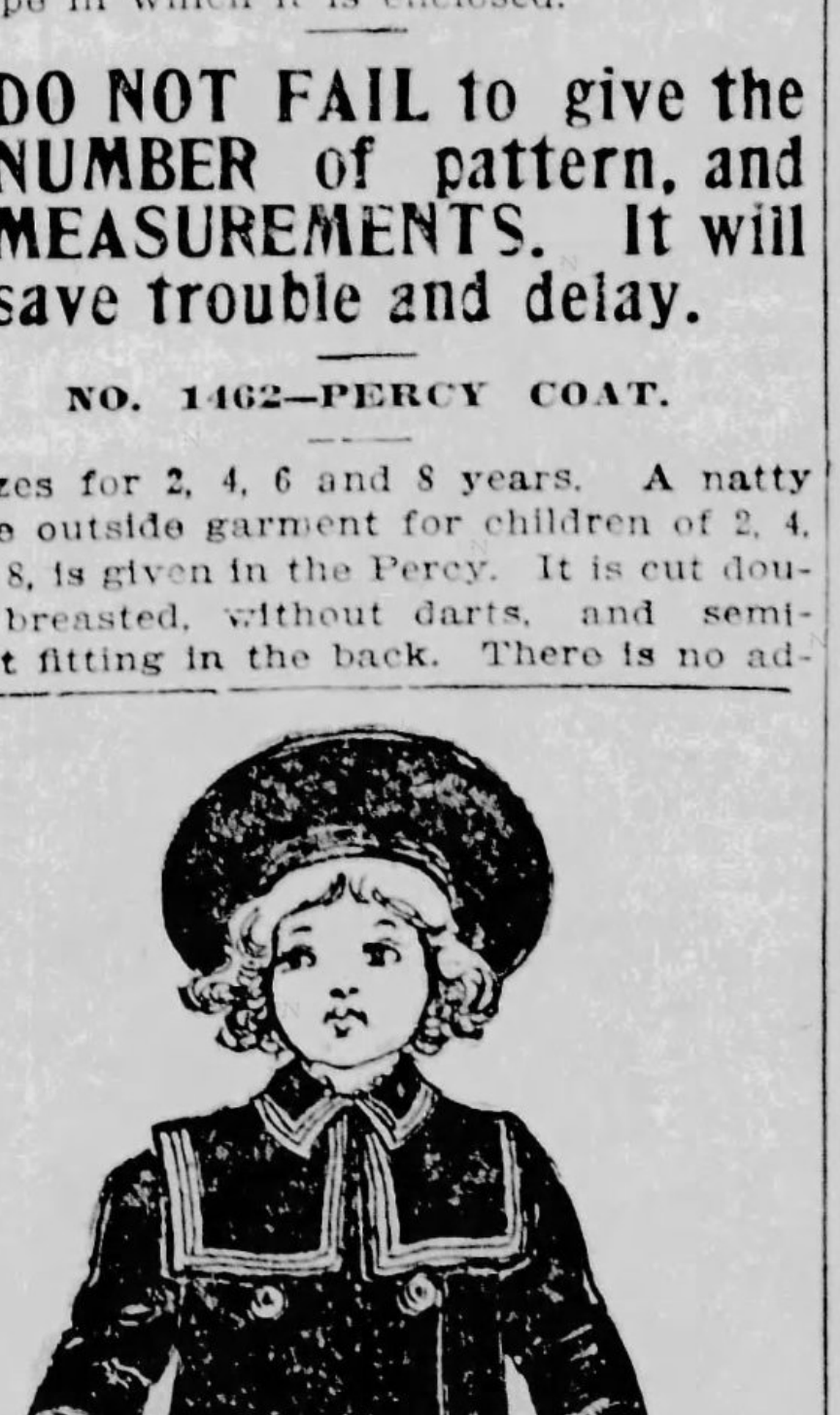


A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1462—PERCY COAT.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A natty little outside garment for children of 2, 4, 6 or 8, is given in the Percy. It is cut double breasted, without darts, and semi-tight fitting in the back. There is no additional fullness in the back, but the side seams are slashed to prevent the hem from drawing too taut over the full little skirt. All the newest of children's reefers are made with square collars that fasten up close about the throat.



A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

A SCIENTIFIC GRANDPAPA.

"See, grandpa, my flower!" she cried;
  "I found it in the grasses!"
And with a kindly smile, the sage
  Surveyed it through his glasses.

"Ah, yes," he said, "involucrate
And all the florets ligulate,
  Corolla gamopetalous,
  Compositae, exogenous—
A pretty specimen it is,
  Taraxacum dens-leonis!"

She took the blossom back again,
  His face her wistful eye on;
"I thought," she said, with quivering lip,
  "It was a dandelion!"
    —Margaret Johnson in St. Nicholas.

Uneasy.

"The Samoan government," remarked Mataafa to the court geometer, "is what you might call a triangular affair, isn't it?"

"Exactly so, your majesty."

"Well, I wish arrangements could be made to let me go quietly into one of the corners instead of being compelled to sit continually on an apex."—Washington Star.

News of the Week.

BATTLE OF QUENGUA.

Colonel, Lieutenant and Several Soldiers Killed.

Manila, April 24.—In an encounter with the Filipinos yesterday near Quengua, about four miles northeast of Malolos, seven Americans were killed and forty-four wounded. The following were killed:

Colonel John M. Stotzenburg, First Nebraska regiment, formerly of Sixth cavalry.

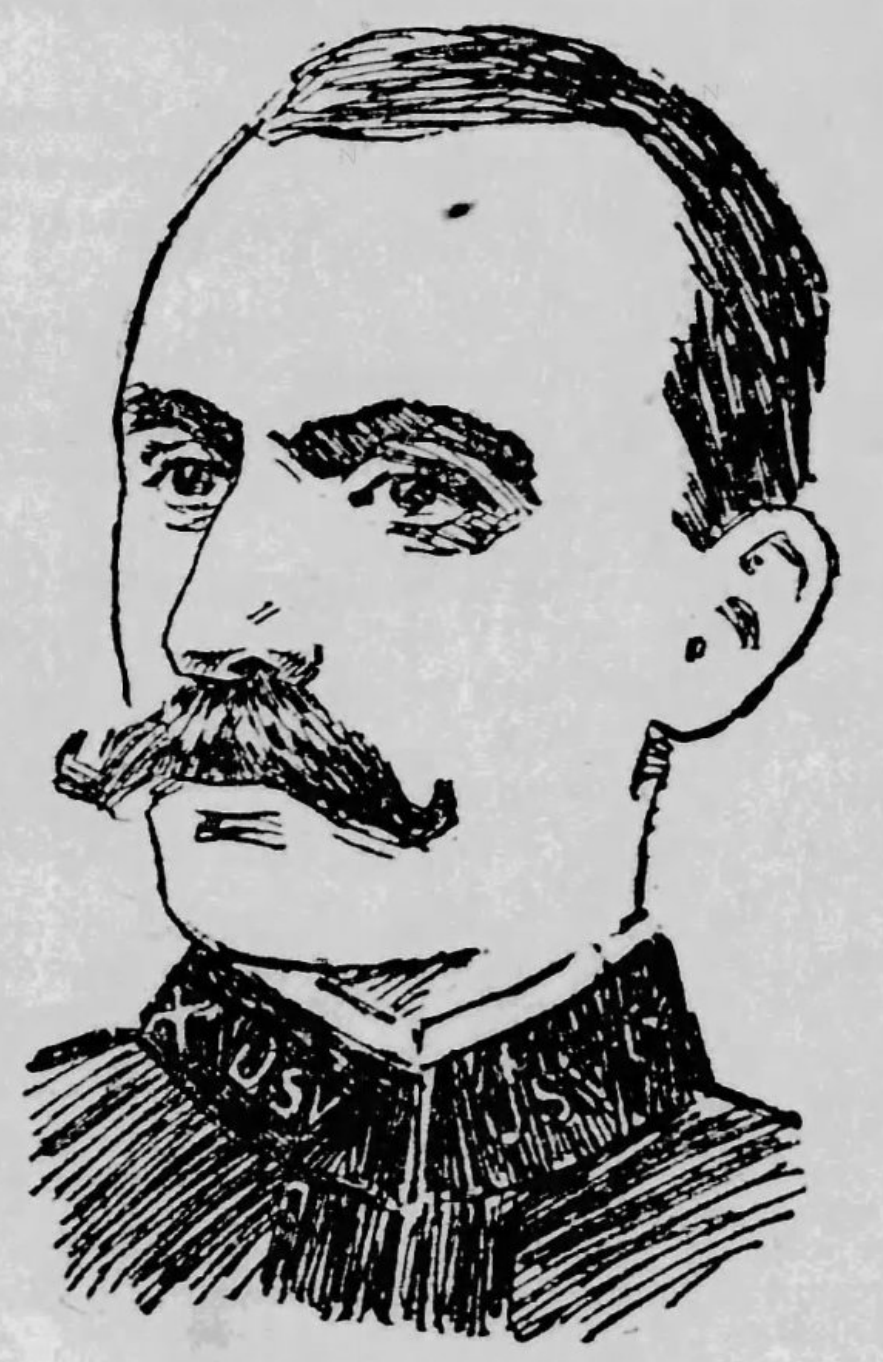
Lieut. Sisson (perhaps Lieut. August C. Nisson), same regiment.

Three privates of the Nebraska regiment.

Three privates of the Fourth cavalry.

Most of the wounded belong to the First Nebraska regiment.

The Filipinos retreated with small loss.



COL. STOTZENBURG.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful fight. The insurgents had a horse shoe trench, about a mile long, encircling a rice field, on the edge of a wood.

Major Bell, with forty cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, a fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them.

Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Captain Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the bodies of the killed cavalrymen and a detachment of Nebraska regiment under Col. Wolford, advanced and fired volleys into the enemy's trench. The men lay about eight hundred yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire for two hours.

Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat, as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up. Finally the second battalion arrived and then Col. Stotzenburg, who had spent the night with his family at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Col. Stotzenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly about 200 yards from the breastworks. Lieut. Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches.

The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of entrenchments, a mile back. The Nebraska regiment lost two privates killed and had many wounded, including two lieutenants.

The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded.

Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trench. Their loss was comparatively small, on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town to-night.

Colonel Stotzenburg has won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first colonelcy the volunteers who were not used to the rigid discipline of regular troops, thought him a hard officer.

The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and the disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

Col. John Miller Stotzenburg, of the First Nebraska Infantry, who held the rank of captain in the regular army, killed in the reconnoisance at Quengua, was born in Indiana, November 28, 1858, and was appointed a cadet at the military academy July, 1877, and graduated number 11 in his class. He was appointed second lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry in 1881, and became a captain December 14, 1898. He served with his regiment in Arizona and New Mexico from 1887 to 1890, at the close of the latter year, participating in the Sioux campaign in the action at Wounded Knee, S. D. He was at Fort Niobrara from 1891 to 1894, and then served for a few months at Fort Myer, near Washington, going thence to the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he was graduated with distinguished honors. Colonel Stotzenburg then served with his regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until December, 1897, and from that time to the following April was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska. He was mustered in as major of the First Nebraska Infantry May 9 last and colonel of the same regiment November 10, 1898. He sailed with his regiment for Manila January 19. He was a strict disciplinarian, and the raw recruits he had to break in during the early months of his command, the First Nebraska, resented his methods so bitterly that they secured the passage of a resolution of censure against him through the Nebraska legislature. When they became engaged in actual warfare, however, the merits of his course became so apparent that in response to a very strong demand from the people of the state and the soldiers themselves the resolution of censure by a formal vote was expunged from the legislative records.

The First Nebraska went to Manila under command of Colonel Bratt and his command took part in the operations against Malate Fort, and the attack and capture of Manila on August 13. In the selection of officers for civic positions Lieutenant Colonel Colton, of the First Nebraska, was made deputy collector of the port. Later Colonel Bratt became ill and was condemned by a medical board. General Otis ordered him home and then as he did not care to take Colton out of the custom house, where he was doing excellent work, decided to select some officer for the command of the regiment. Choice fell upon Stotzenburg, of the Sixth cavalry, and he was named.

At first there was strong opposition from within the command, many of the other officers thinking those in regular line should be promoted, but that was soon overcome. Colonel Stotzenburg endeared himself to every officer and man in the regiment, and brought the command to a high state of efficiency.

Lincoln, Neb., April 24.—While this city was only the temporary home of Colonel Stotzenburg, his duties as instructor at the University of Nebraska, having been but a few months' old when the war broke out, he had many friends here in and out of university circles. The whole community has been growing in admiration for the colonel since the beginning of hostilities with the insurgents. Every report from the scene of action has confirmed the general impression that he was not only an efficient officer in discipline and organization, but also a brave and resourceful fighter. The feeling has been growing that the legislature did a shameful thing in passing a resolution of censure on ex parte testimony and satisfaction was expressed that these resolutions had been expunged.

ADVANCE ON CALUMPIT.

McArthur's Division Again Takes the Field in Force.

Washington, April 25.—The following has been received at the War department from Gen. Otis:

Manila, April 25.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Hale's brigade, MacArthur's division, moved down the right bank of the Quinqua river yesterday to vicinity of Calumpit; now joined by Wheaton's brigade on left bank. Hale encountered fierce opposition, driving enemy with heavy loss, taking his intrenchments in flank. Hale's casualties six killed and twelve wounded. The division has now traversed Calumpit which will be taken to-day. Lawton with part of his command reaches Norzagaray this evening where he will be joined by center column from Bocave. Extreme heat, rain, high streams, bad roads, made the march very difficult. He has not met opposition since leaving Novaliches, the enemy retreating in his front. South of and near Manila enemy has a force of 4,000, making demonstrations daily; can be easily taken care of. It cannot communicate with the north. List of casualities of day before yesterday cabled to-day.

Manila, April 25.—10:30 a. m.—Although the sticky condition of the ground due to rainstorms seriously impeded its progress, Gen. Lawton's column left San Jose to-day and is expected to reach Norzagary this evening. Col. Summers is marching across from Bocava with two battalions each from the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, three troops of cavalry and two guns. In the meantime Gen. MacArthur's division is in front of Calumpit preparing to attack the rebels' stronghold, and Gen. Hale, with several guns, is threatening the enemy's flank.

A few rebels between Novaliches and La Loma have persistently interfered with telegraphic communication, but the signal corps has repaired the breaks and captured several prisoners.

A small body of rebels at Taktay was discovered this morning by the armored launch Napilan. A few shots scattered the rebels and drove them inland from the lake. All is quiet along Gen. Hall's and Gen. Ovenshine's lines.

Manila, April 25.—6:15 p. m.—Gen. Hale's brigade, consisting of the Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota regiments, with three guns, which left Malolos on Monday, followed the west bank of the Rio Grande river to a ford. Many small bands of rebels were encountered, and during the afternoon the Americans discovered several hundred of the enemy entrenched near Pulilan, north of Quingua. Our troops attacked the rebels, losing six men killed and eleven wounded. Gen. Hale's troops claim that nearly 200 dead natives were counted along the country traversed. Among the dead was a Spanish captain.

The South Dakota regiment bore the brunt of the fighting, and had five men killed and nine wounded.

The temperature to-day was 94, and several cases of sunstroke were reported.

The weather was cloudy.

The country traversed by our troops is thickly wooded and the hardest for fighting.

The rebels along the Bagbag river were reinforced from Calumpit as the troops under Gen. Hale approached.

During the day the Americans captured 350 prisoners.

As this dispatch is sent the rebels are retreating in the direction of Calumpit.

The Filipino troops engaged were well uniformed and well drilled.

As the campaign progresses the rebel troops are improving.

They are adopting American methods, and the accuracy of their shooting is evinced by the fact that five Americans were shot in the head.

Gen. Hale, at 4 o'clock this morning, crossed the river and advanced on Calumpit. Gen. MacArthur's division also advanced, but none of the armored flat cars were pushed ahead on the railroad. The Kansas regiment advanced on the right of the track, and the Montana regiment pushed forward on its left.

Washington, April 25.—Information received at the war department yesterday indicated that Gen. Otis is executing an important movement, the initial features of which are shown by press advices from Manila. The objective point is the insurgent town of Calumpit, being about eight miles northwest of Malolos. It was here that the insurgents concentrated after being driven out of their capital, setting up a new capital and making it the base of their operations.

In moving on this stronghold, Gen. Otis proposes to conduct two distinct operations. The first one, under Maj. Gen. MacArthur, has for its purpose pushing straight forward from Malolos along the railroad, and striking at Calumpit from the south. The second one is under Maj. Gen. Lawton, who, with his flying column, is moving far around to the northeast, to the large town of Norzagay, from which point he will turn abruptly westward to Calumpit. This last move will take about ten days, and military strategists look upon it as another effort to flank the insurgents by getting behind them at Calumpit, similar to the flank movement which Gen. MacArthur attempted to execute at Malabon.

MacArthur has only a short distance to traverse, so that his forces may be engaged with the main force of the insurgents within the next few hours. The country is flat and open, and rather better for our troops than that lying south of Malolos. Calumpit lies on the left bank of a small stream, and is a substantially-built town, with some 2,000 houses.

The advance of Gen. Lawton by a circuitous route is over a country of which little is known here. Norzagay is a considerable town, and it is thought Gen. Lawton is about there by this time. A road runs all the way from there to Calumpit. Along it are scattered many small towns—Angat, Bustos, Balinog—indicating that the advance is through a populous country. It is an agricultural locality, with extensive rice and fruit plantations. The war department maps, prepared by the military information bureau, shows that this road joins the one on which MacArthur is moving up from Malolos. It is hardly thought, however,

Continued on Seventh Page.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

COPYRIGHT 1898 DR. KILMER & CO.

Do You Have Rheumatism?
Are You Sleepless, Nervous, All Run Down?
Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

SWAMP-ROOT Is the Great Remedy for Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles. To Prove for Yourself Its Wonderful Merits, You May Have a Sample Bottle Sent FREE by Mail.

You are in no danger of being sick if you keep your kidneys well.

They filter your blood and keep it pure and free from disease-breeding germs.

Your other organs may need care, but your kidneys most, because they do most.

If you are sick, begin with your kidneys, because as soon as they are well they will help all the other organs to health.

The treatment of some diseases may be delayed without danger, not so with kidney disease.

Swamp-Root is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of untiring effort and research by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and has truly wonderful healing action on the kidneys and bladder.

It will be found by both men and women just what is needed in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders, lame back, dull pain or ache in the back, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, uric acid troubles and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of neglected kidney trouble.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold water and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

This prompt, mild and wonderful remedy is easy to get at the drug stores, in fifty-cent or one-dollar bottles. Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Blade who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade, when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

CAPTAIN COGHLAN.

He May Be Removed From His Command.

New York, April 24.—A special from Washington says: As a result of his allusion to the conduct of the German fleet at Manila during the war with Spain, Captain Joseph B. Coghlan will in all probability be relieved of the command of the Raleigh. Secretary Long will not discuss Captain Coghlan's conduct but he consented to say that no action would be taken until he had heard from that officer. It is presumed that Captain Coghlan received the letter sent by Secretary Long Saturday and it is expected that a reply will be in the hands of the secretary to-day or to-morrow.

It is the custom of the department when it takes notice of remarks by naval officers which may be regarded as improper or offensive to an individual or a nation, first to call upon the offending person for a statement as to whether he has been correctly reported, in preference to taking what may be printed in the newspapers as a basis of action. Captain Coghlan's answer to the department's request, therefore, will be awaited before any further attention is given to the matter. The officials were somewhat surprised to read in the morning papers the additional observations made by Captain Coghlan in his speech before the Army and Navy club in New York Saturday night as they had hoped he had taken warning by the unfavorable comments which his former remarks had caused.

WHAT COGHLAN SAID.

His Talk In New York Which Caused the Trouble.

The utterances of Captain Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh, at the Union League club in New York last Friday night, which called forth the protest of the German government are contained in the following story related by him to illustrate the character of Admiral Dewey:

"Our friend Admiral von Diederich's officer came down one day to make a complaint. It was my pleasure to step out on the quarter deck just as he came aboard. It was partly by accident and partly by design. I heard him tell the admiral about his complaint, and I heard the admiral reply:

"Tell your admiral those ships of his must stop when I say so. I wish to make the blockade of this harbor complete."

"The German officer replied, 'But we fly the flag.' The reply of the admiral was just like Dewey. He said, 'Those flags can be bought at half a dollar a yard anywhere.' There was no fun in that expression of the admiral. He meant it.

"Then he drew back and stroked his mustache. He has a great habit of stroking his mustache when he gets mad. He said: 'Now listen closely and tell the admiral as I say it. Tell your admiral that the slightest infraction of any rule—and tell him carefully—will mean but one thing. That will be war. It will be so accepted and resented immediately. If your people are ready for war with the United States they can have it at any time.'

"I'm free to admit that it almost took my breath away. It came so suddenly. We had expected it all along, but things you have been expecting always come unexpectedly. Death comes that way sometimes.

"As he left with a face about this long"—indicating by holding his hands far apart—"the German said to me, 'I think your admiral does not exactly understand.' Now, you've all read Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables,' and what the first soldier said when the English called on him to surrender. I confess I said something like that to him.

"Not only does he understand,' I told him, 'but he means what he says, and you'd better look out.' After that they didn't breathe more than four times successively without asking permission."

On the following night, at the Army and Navy club, in a speech, he said:

"I find that what I said last night at the Union League club has caused great umbrage to be taken in Washington. This has been caused by newspaper reports of what I said, which were not entirely correct. Some of the reports were garbled. I will not say I was incorrectly reported, but the meaning was twisted a little. What I said was true, however, and I will repeat it if necessary. I said what I did about a certain power because we felt it out there at Manila.

"We were being nagged to death. They were nagging us, damn them. It might have brought it. We were ready for it. We had enough of it."

Capt. Coghlan also, after much urging, recited the following poem, entitled "Hoch! dem Kaiser!" which has been very popular among the Americans at Manila:

Der Kaiser of dis Fatherland
Und Gott on High all dings command,
Ve two—Ach! Don't you understand
    Myself—und Gott.

Vile some men sing der power Divine,
Mine soldiers sing "Der Wacht am Rhein,"
Und drink der health in a Rhenish wine
    Of me—und Gott.

Dere's France, she swaggers all aroundt,
She's ausgespieldt.
To much we think she don't amount;
    Myself—und Gott!

She vill not dare to fight again,
But if she shouldt, I'll show her blain,
Dot Elsass (und in French) Lorraine
    Are mein (by Gott!).

Dere's grandma dinks she is nicht small beer.
Midt Boers und such she interfere;
She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere
    But me—und Gott!

She dinks, good frau, from ships she's got,
Und soldiers midt der scarlet goat,
Ach! we could knock them! Pouf! Like that,
    Myself—mit Gott.

In dimes of peace brebare for vars,
I bear the spear and helm of Mars,
Und care not for den thousand czars,
    Myself—mit Gott.

In fact, I humor efry whim,
With aspect dark and visage grim;
Gott pulls mit me, und I mit him;
    Myself—und Gott.

Washington, April 24.—The German government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, at the Union League club banquet in New York, last Friday night.

The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through the German ambassador, Herr Von Holleben.

Secretary Hay replied that the language appeared to have been used at a dinner in a club and so could not be regarded as an official or public utterance in the sense that would warrant the state department in acting. However, the navy department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require. With this statement the ambassador was content for the time at least and will doubtless await a reasonable length of time upon the navy department.

There are semi-official intimations that the ambassador will not so much concern himself with the course of Capt. Coghlan as with the course of the United States in dealing with Coghlan. The German ambassador stated to-day that the poem recited by Capt. Coghlan was "too nasty to be noticed."

It is said that Captain Coghlan's case is not similar to that of the Spanish captain, whose utterances in Madrid just before the war in severe criticism of the United States, caused the state department to lodge a formal protest through United States Minister Hannis Taylor. Captain Concha's utterances were embodied in a lecture delivered before the Spanish Geographical society, and were public in the full sense of the term. Secretary Hay in his reply to the German ambassador, has undoubtedly taken note of the difference between the cases on this particular point, and it may be a very important difference for Captain Coghlan. The state department's position is that a club is simply the home of a number of gentlemen, and so cannot be considered a public affair.

But this view does not relieve Captain Coghlan from responsibility to his brother officers, for conduct which is alleged to be detrimental to the navy. Though relieved from accountability to the state department directly by Secretary Hay's attitude, the navy department, as the secretary has indicated, must deal with the case. Captain Coghlan can be called to account on several charges, presuming that he has been correctly reported and that he admits the utterances. As in Commodore Meade's case, if he stands mute and the newspaper men refuse to testify, the navy department can proceed no further. The charges which would most probably be brought against Captain Coghlan in case the affair progresses to a court martial, would be conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The German ambassador appeared at the state department at noon to-day for the purpose of making further representations to Secretary Hay touching the conduct of Capt. Coghlan, so that the utterances of Capt. Coghlan at the Army and Navy club, as published in yesterday morning's papers were regarded as an additional offense. An effort was made to ascertain whether the United States government intended to do anything officially, in view of the subsequent developments in the case.

CABINET MEETING

Discussed the Remarks of Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh.

Washington, April 25.—At the cabinet meeting to-day the recent utterances of Captain Coghlan, of the cruiser Raleigh, were informally discussed. Secretary Long said he had received a letter on the subject from Capt. Coghlan. The captain disclaimed any intention of insulting the German emperor or Admiral Von Diedrichs, and his remarks on the occasion of the Union League club banquet were made in the most informal manner in the company of friends without any thought that they would be reported in the public press. As they did appear, he said, they were exaggerated and distorted and he was made to say things which he did not utter. He claims that under the circumstances his remarks should be regarded as privileged. After the cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Long and Secretary Hay remained a short time with the President to further discuss the matter. It is understood that the captain will soon retire from the service through the regular channels. It is thought that in view of this fact and further that he rendered distinguished service at the naval engagement at Manila the authorities will show him as much consideration as is consistent with naval discipline. According to arrangements made some days ago for the President's visit to Philadelphia he will go aboard the Raleigh next Friday morning as a special compliment to Captain Coghlan. Whether under the circumstances this part of the program will be changed, cannot now be stated.

The view was expressed at the German embassy to-day that the Coghlan affair was practically ended, and that with the administering of a reprimand by the Navy department the incident would be closed.

PICTURES BY WIRE.

Marvelous Invention Used by Four Newspapers.

Chicago, April 24.—A new stage in modern journalism has been reached. Yesterday morning the Chicago Times-Herald, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the New York Herald, the St. Louis Republic and the Boston Herald used in their news columns illustrations that each paper had sent the other by telegraph. This was accomplished by means of a telediagraph, a picture telegraph instrument invented by Ernest A. Hummel, of St. Paul and successfully used yesterday by the papers mentioned above.

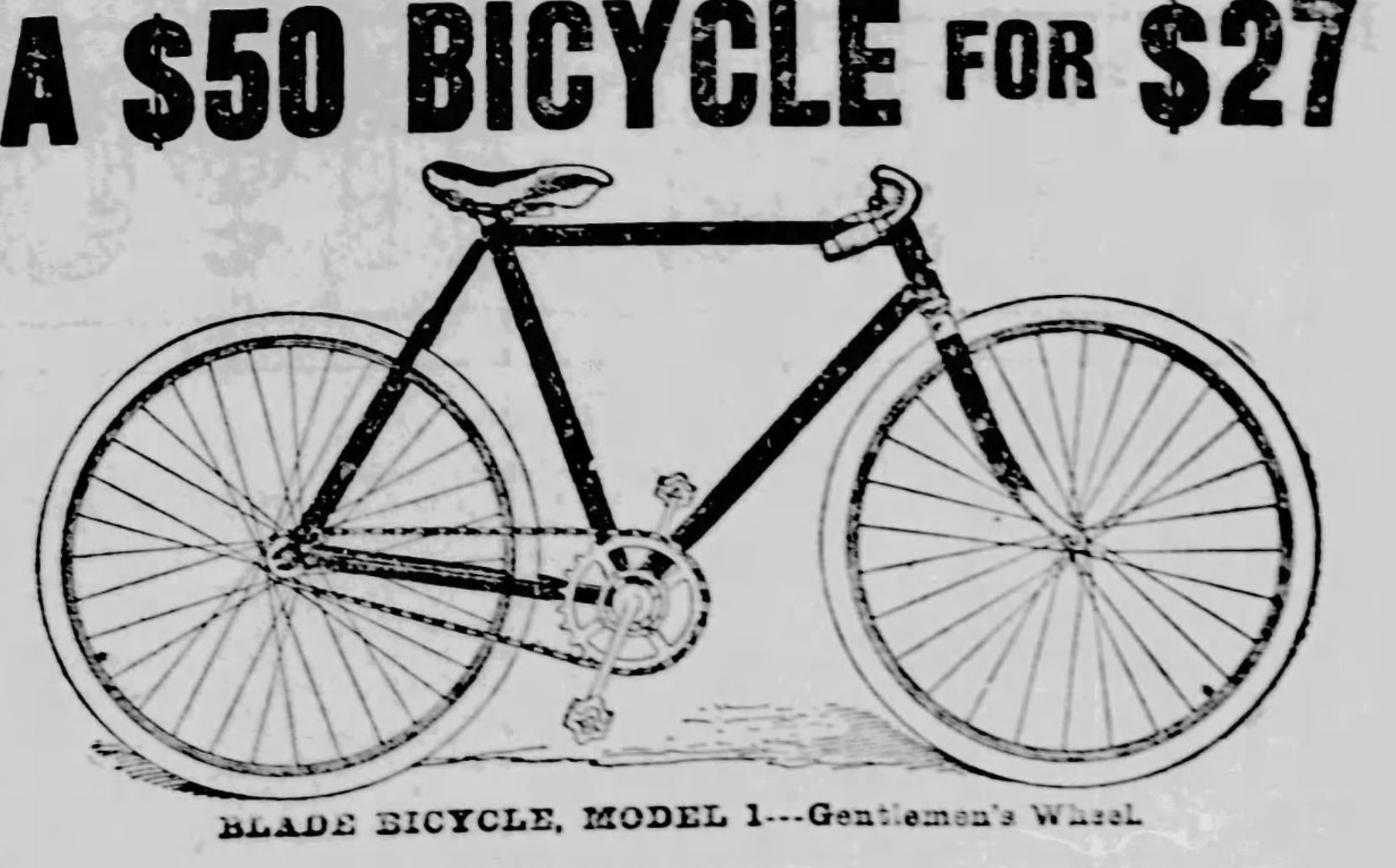
In its simplest terms the process of telegraphing a picture is this: The sketch, drawn upon tin foil, is placed on a roller in the transmitter at one end of the wire and is moved progressively so that a needle attached to another part of the machine can be brought into contact with every part of the surface of the tin foil. In the receiving a thousand miles away is another roller and another needle. The mechanism is such that whenever the one needle touches a spot of the tin foil on which ink has been placed the other needle makes a mark on the prepared paper in the receiving instrument. When the whole original sketch has been gone over in this way the reproduction will be perfect, with mark for mark and blank space for blank space.

It will be observed that this method consists not in retracing the original sketch by drawing lines curving and shading as the original lines curve and shade, but in dotting the outlines and, in fact, the whole sketch in such a way that the original is reproduced. In other words, the needle does not move along the lines of the original sketch, but moves instead horizontally across the sketch, leaving a dot in the proper relative position on the receiving paper wherever a line in the original was crossed. The picture, as telegraphed, does not, however, give the impression of having been dotted off, as the dots—usually sixty-four to an inch—are so close together as to appear like continuous lines. Experience has proved that this method will give results that are satisfactory, while all previous attempts to design a machine that will telegraph pictures by tracing the lines directly have been failures.

One of the interesting features of the invention is that the duplex wire can be used just as in ordinary telegraphy, and that pictures can be flashed in both directions at once. If, for instance, a long distance argument was being held, such as that recently between William Jennings Bryan and Perry Belmont, the pictures of the two men might be sent along the same wire at the same time, Bryan going east and Belmont west, without either causing the slightest interference with the other.

Loss of Lumber.

Marinette, Wis., April 21.—The big jam of 30,000,000 feet of logs and great mass of ice at Sixty Islands broke yesterday. The logs reached here last night with a great flood of ice and water. Fortunately it was controlled so that no damage was done. The river for about six miles from here is piled high with logs.



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These wheels are now all ready for prompt shipment, and if the order is sent to us, detailed as above, the wheel will be shipped within three days from the time we get the order. Address

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THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

HER REST.

Have you noticed the change it sometimes makes
In a woman's face—
Passive it may be, and dull and cold,
Neutral-tinted and commonplace—
When the sun falls on it? How swift it takes
Meaning and color and soft outlines?
How strange new lights from the eyes will slip,
And new tints blossom on cheek and lip?
The whole face softens and warms and shines.
Oh, there's many a woman, East and West,
Must be in the sunshine to look her best!

Have you noticed the change it makes
In a woman's face
And her heart and her life, that were cold and dull
And slightly inclined to commonplace,
When loves shines on them? How there breaks
Over her nature a wave of gold,
Bringing out beauty, unknown before,
Mellowing, widening more and more,
Lifting her up till her eyes behold
Ever new blooms for her hands to cull,
So she and her life grow beautiful?
Oh, there's never a woman, East or West,
But must live in love's sunshine to live her best!

—Clara W. Bronson.

The Peace Crusade.

Lilian Whiting's Work.

The first number of a little eight page sheet has come to me which is entitled The Peace Crusade. Its object is to publish the latest information accessible regarding the movement of nations for permanent peace, and it is to continue until the close of the conference proposed by the Emperor of Russia. The conduct of the publication is in the hands of a committee of which the chairman is Edward Everett Hale. Associated with him are Charles F. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Rev. Charles G. Ames, and others prominent in good work. It will be issued from the office of the Lend-A-Hand Society, Beacon street, Boston, at the nominal price of twenty-five cents for the series.

In the first number is given an account of the great movement in the direction of universal peace in England. Meetings have been held there to build up a public sentiment that will urge the cessation of war as a means of the settlement of international difficulties, demanding in its place arbitration. Mr. Meade in an editorial says:

"America, whose glory it has been to lead the world in the great development of the arbitration idea and in arbitration practice, cannot afford to be behind England at this critical moment, when the welfare of mankind may be affected by us more signally than is likely to be a possibility again in a generation."

In Boston a series of meetings has been held by women in Tremont Temple, at the fourth of which nearly three thousand people were present. They were for the purpose of emphasizing the desire for permanent peace, not the kind of peace at present maintained in Europe, where millions of armed men stand waiting in idleness for the call to fight, but one in which these millions may lay down their weapons of war forever.

Mrs. Livermore well said in her speech that the peace manifesto of the Czar touched a chord which is still vibrating. It matters nothing whether he was sincere or not,—though none may declare with certainty that he was not—but "our duty is to stand for universal peace."

A resolution was passed urging the national and state Federations of Women's clubs and other organizations of women throughout the United States, to prosecute a vigorous campaign of education in regard to the evils of standing armies and navies, with a view to secure the establishment eventually of a permanent tribunal for the adjustment of international difficulties.

In the above resolution lies the keynote of the whole thing, the same in this as in all reforms. It is in educating public sentiment until the demand for a change is so forcible as to leave no alternative. It does not take war to make patriots. Patriotism of the highest kind is, in truth, the product of peace, a peace preserved through a just government which regards the rights of the whole people. True patriotism looks less to aggrandizement, to glory, than to the mental and spiritual wealth of the nation.

Such movements as these recall some words once spoken by Henry George:

"These dangers, which menace not one country alone, but modern civilization itself, do but show that a higher civilization is struggling to be born, that the needs and aspirations of men have outgrown conditions and institutions that before sufficed."

In the current number of The Arena is given a sketch of the life and character of Lilian Whiting, who is one of the Workers at Work. It is a very appreciative paper, showing how this author has gradually gained her present popularity and far-reaching influence for good. The writer says of Miss Whiting:

> Like Beranger, and other singers of the city, she finds lodgment near the sky. So I was led by a sable servitor in blue livery to an elevator through a long passage from which opened old fashioned parlors and cozy reception rooms, all richly furnished, all suggestive of the "hominess" of a good club, yet with the lightness fitting to the feminine intention and use. Suddenly the door opens, and I find myself in the workroom of the author of The World Beautiful. It might be a workroom in fairyland. The little lady in fleecy drapery of canary colored tulle (I think it is called tulle, but it might be spun sunbeams) who flutters toward me from her writing table near the window, and welcomes me in a well-bred, musical manner, seems a veritable Queen Mab. The sun breaking through the clouds at the instant, I note a suggestion of Florence the Beautiful in the graceful church tower that rises against the sky, with the calm waters of the Charles river beyond, filling the window view, and furnishing the background for the figure of this "Airy, fairy Lillian." Next moment I find myself seated at ease, and in strangely sympathetic and deeply interested chat with the wee woman ensconced in a low rocker opposite me. "Here is a soul who lives in the spiritual," is my distinct impression; a woman who, in patience and confidence, has held to her ideals and reached the heights where the ideal is the actual, expressed and embodied in powers, in surroundings, in results,—in that conquest of the soul over condition by which all things are transformed—even struggle and difficulty becoming occasion and opportunity for the unfoldment of the stuff that soul is made of,—its grace and beauty, sweetness and light.

This well expresses the truth regarding an author who seeks always to inspire to better things, and who, through her sincerity joined to her gifts of literary expression, is a power always for good. A critic of the work of others, she yet manages to speak the truth without wounding, and never fails to find the best in all that comes to her for judgment.

It has been said of Miss Whiting that her work regards too much the spiritual and not enough the practical, every-day, side of life. It seems to me a criticism without any foundation in fact. She simply shows that the spiritual is practical, and that the life ordered toward the loftiest ideal is that which is the most helpful, and the happiest. She never ignores the present and its needs, but she believes that

"The highest is won through sorrow
And only through duty's fulfilled completeness.
Through the daily task not refused, but done,
Shall we tread the way of diviner sweetness,
And learn the meaning of victory won."

The world needs all that can be given it of higher teachings, of the lessons of sweetness and harmony which strengthen the soul in its struggle with the difficulties of its environment. And when they are given as Miss Whiting gives them in words that are full of tender grace and earnestness, their message must reach many hearts that are anxious and sorrowing. And one of the secrets of her success is that she carries her theories into her own daily life.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Letters regarding the help which Life's Gateways has given to readers come to the author every day. At present it can be had with The Weekly Blade,—that friend of so many families,—for $1.25, by send to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio.

The Cozy • Corner

H. S. K. sends this amusing incident, which proves that one man, at least, was convinced that there was a royal road to learning.

Many years ago one of the young men in my school gave me much trouble by neglecting his studies. I assured him, in vain, however, that unless he was more studious he could never obtain an education. I met him years afterwards when he was a well-to-do, contented farmer.

"Teacher," said he, "you were mistaken about me. I was never studious, but I acquired a splendid education." How did you manage it, I asked. Said he—I married the school-marm.

Lil writes in a very interesting manner about kerosene tooth-brushes and salve: It is most time for house-cleaning again, and perhaps there are some who do not know that. A tablespoonful of kerosene in a quart of water will help to dry and polish windows. That a wisk-broom and kerosene will aid in cleaning sinks and wash-basins, rinse with hot water to remove the odor.

That a tooth-brush dipped in salt and vinegar is good to clean lamp-burners and all kinds of things made of brass or copper. That a tooth-brush should be used about the corners of doors, windows and base-board. That a tooth-brush is better than a chain dish-cloth to clean kettles and sticky dishes with.

For your bruised fingers I send the recipe for grandma's camphor salve, which was known all over the neighborhood and is good wherever a healing ointment is required. The only change I have made is to use plain vaseline in place of her unsalted butter, which I cannot get.

Two ounces plain vaseline, one-half an ounce each of beeswax and camphor gum. Put the camphor gum in an old earthen or china cup and set in the oven, where it is melted, add the beeswax, then the vaseline. When all are well mixed set aside to cool and it is ready for use.—Lil.

Dear Editor:—Several years ago I was a constant and interested reader of The Blade, especially the Household department. Troubles came, and with them, among the "vanished faces," was the dear old Blade. This winter a friend gave my husband his subscription, and with pleasure each week I read the "Cozy Corner" Club and your own helpful articles.

I was much pleased with your late article, in which you take up the "cudgel" against Mr. Peck, whose Monster in Petticoats, like Hamlet's ghost, refuses to be laid, even though his prophetic eye is looking outward and beyond upon the "frail" barks stranded hopelessly on the impossibles and unattainables.

I agree with him in many things. Among others this, "Men were made to do the world's hard work, to strive, to battle and to conquer," but how ignominiously they do sometimes fail. And out of these failures are born women's desire for that higher and purer development of her powers, by which she may be free as man to choose her course in life; to be and do something by which she may "help a fallen brother rise," and lift up her own soul above the sordid surroundings of a life which too often in the past and present is little more than a living sacrifice offered daily to an "idol whose feet are but clay."

Think of the physical strength, patience, perseverance and mental toil she brings into this strength and gets too often the "Apples of Sodom" in return.

I say, by all means let man "blaze" the way, let him be first! It is a shame for him to be anything else, but let woman press so close on his heels that he may be urged forward and upward until both reach the higher planes of the ideal life.

To Mr. Peck's conquest I would add:

"Why are women striving for a star?
For this plain reason—man must be at par.

I had no idea of writing this, but came into the Cozy Corner to ask if any of the readers were interested in designing for the industrial arts? This is a new field invaded by women.—Mrs. L. L. Lally.

Cozy Corner Friends:—I have enjoyed your company so long that I feel as if we are all "just home folks." And I come this lovely spring-like morning to ask a favor of you. I am anxious to know how to make the different kinds of extracts as lemon, orange, pineapple, banana, strawberry, etc. I once heard, or read, something about it but can't remember how it was, only it seems as if the lemon are to be sliced up and put in a pan, add alcohol, then filter and bottle. Now will some one that knows how it is please report early throught the Household? Your answer will interest more than myself I am sure. If we can only learn how, we can make our own extracts and know that they are pure. I am in a position now that it would be a great blessing to me to know.

Elizabeth writes to the friends of the Cozy Corner as follows: I have heard of a band of Christians who enter a secret chamber every evening just at sun set, and "pray to our Father which is in secret." My Christian friends, this is a great pleasure and blessing to me to know that "just at sunset" my friends are praying for me and I am praying for them.

Of course, some times some of us may be so situated (as called to help a neighbor or perhaps returning from town), so that we are not privileged to enter our secret chamber, but that is no excuse for us; we can breathe a silent prayer with our hearts and not with our lips.—Elizabeth.

The word "lady," which is derived from the Saxon words hloef, "a loaf," and dijan, "to serve," means literally one who serves or dispenses bread to the family, as "lord" means the supplier of bread. The two words reflect an arrangement of the Almighty which cannot be ignored by even the most "advanced" confounder of the respective duties of the sexes. The natural healthy state of things is for the husband to supply the bread and other kinds of food, and for the wife to cook and serve them out to the family and in the most beautiful and economical way possible.

Now for my little story, dear wives and sweethearts, who may read these lines:

He was a practical young man, and had been making love on that basis.

She, the young lady, was a little that way herself. "Can you cook?" he inquired.

"Can you supply everything to be cooked?" she replied.

"I can," said he.

"Well, then, I can promise the rest," said she. It was a match.

The husbands, as a rule, are too slow in perceiving the value and difficulty of the work of their loaf servers, and they often forget that a little help and a kind word is a great deal more to the wife than fault finding.

"My master is all very well in his way," said the dog, "but I wish he had a tail to wag when he is pleased!"

Again, it is true in this saying, that some loaf servers are not deserving of much praise. That good word a "lady," is an honorable one, still it is more respectable to be called a woman than a lady nowadays, because the word "lady" is so soiled with ignoble use that it is only rarely used.

Looking back in its original meaning, it seems quite wonderful how girls and women could ever have thought it unladylike to go into the kitchen and busy themselves with serving bread, sweetmeats, and other kinds of delicious food for the family. What is more unlady-like is to be ignorant of household matters. Certainly if any mistress of a moderate income is ashamed of cooking or of knowing all about it, her husband will probably have cause to be ashamed of both his wife and himself, before many years have passed away.

What is more pleasing for a wife to find the way to her husband's heart than by giving him a daintily cooked meal?—Rita Englehart.

If the lady who wished to know what to oil her little girl's hair with, will beat an egg thoroughly and rub it into the scalp well, then wash with warm soft water and brush the hair every day with a good brush, I think she will find it better than oil.—Mrs. Bim.

Housekeeper asks why tripe is more easily digested than meat? It isn't. There has always been an idea afloat that it was, but recent scientific discoveries prove that it is not. And what logical reason can one have for thinking that a cow's stomach should be more easily digested than a man's?

Sufferer asks what she shall eat and drink that will not increase the flesh that is already a burden to her. Plainly boiled or roasted meats eaten once a day; fruit, and small quantities of bread; unsweetened lemonade and weak tea, will help her. Sweets and food containing fats or starch must be avoided and she must take as much exercise as possible.

L. H. E. wishes a recipe for making a whitewash for out-buildings, fences, etc.; one that will not rub off.

D. W. L.: You had best consult a good physician in regard to your sickness. What might be helpful for one person, might be very hurtful to another, and a physician could tell you what you needed.

It is impossible to give directions for crochet and knit lace patterns in the paper, as it is so difficult to give the directions exactly, and requires so much of the compositor's time. Very few papers now give these, except such as are devoted entirely to that purpose.

Our trials, sorrows, temptations, pains and other things equally dreaded, make shadows in our lives, while God's love and help shines forth in our darkened lives, like sunshine and as it brightens our lives, our troubles are lost to us, while God is near. Is not this a crowning comfort?—Mother's Stay.

BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

Now that it is time for spring house cleaning, we are all beginning to wonder how we can make old things look like new and how we can make new things without their costing very much.

I think that the dressing table worries us about as much as anything. Here are a few suggestions that may help you some:

A Dainty Pin-Cushion.

For the pin-cushion itself, take two circles of any stout muslin about five or six inches in diameter and sew them together with a strip of the same material 2½ inches wide and just long enough to go around the circles. When these have been firmly stitched together, fill with bran until it is impossible to get any more in. For the top of the cushion take a circle of dotted swiss and outline the dots with silk or cotton. Make a flounce of the same material, outlining the dots and fether stitching the hem. Put a few small bows of baby ribbon at the heading of the flounce and fasten them on with pins.

Dresser Cover.

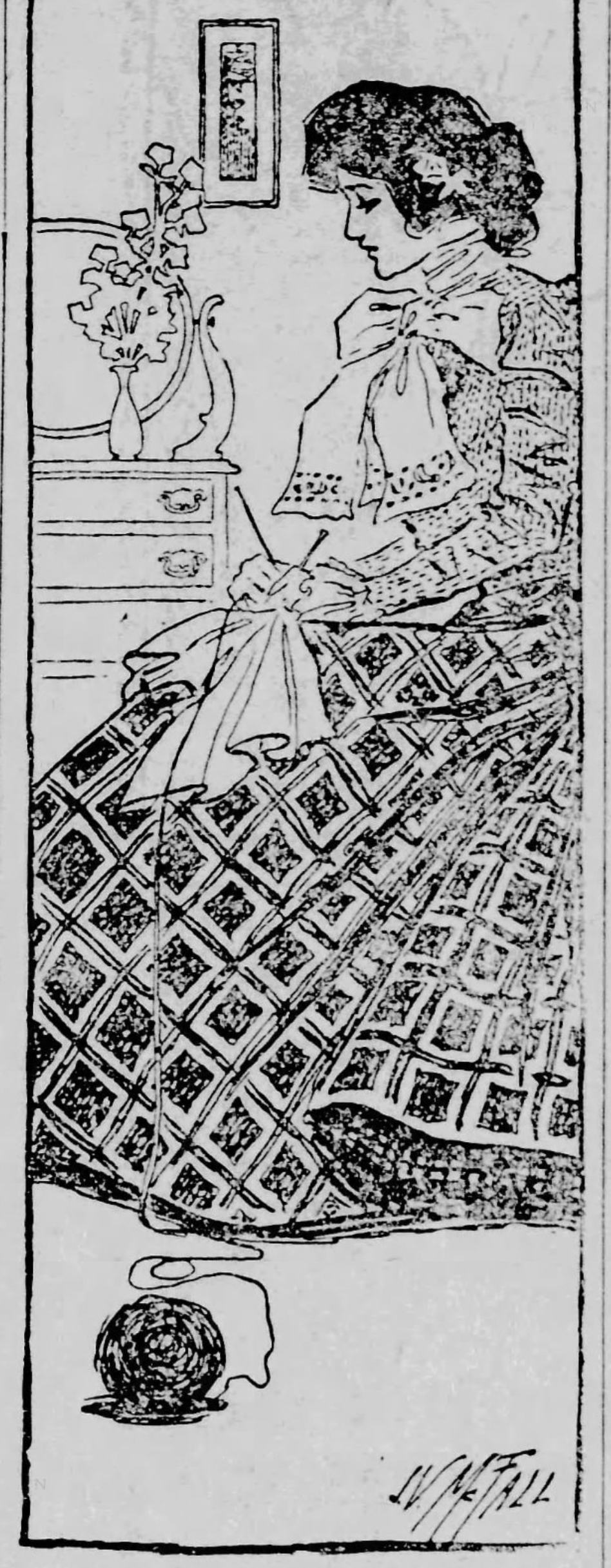
Is made of plain, white muslin with a very narrow hem and several clusters of fine tucks, the same width as the hem across the ends and sides. There should be three or five tucks in each cluster and about five clusters. Another way is to have three fine tucks and then one twice the size of the other and then the fine ones again.

A Hat Pin and Cuff Button Holder.

Take three-eights of a yard of single faced, satin ribbon and hem the two ends. Cut off ⅛ yard and sew it back on so that it makes a pocket with the satin face of the pocket and of the back on the same side. The upper part is for the hat pins and is plenty long enough for them.

The most rapid growing vines for piazza and house decoration are the morning glory, moon vine, cypress and the cobera scandens, though the variegated Japanese hop, is a beautiful vine, and should be more generally planted.

THE BLADE COOK.



A friend has found much difficulty in adopting her recipes for cooking, to the high attitude in which she lines. Will some of our housekeepers in Colorado, and similar altitudes send us some recipes suitable? Recipes for cakes, cookies, bread and meats will be very acceptable, and thankfully received.

In answer to a request for a recipe for making "Pumpkin Butter," a "New Mexican Hoosier," sends the following: "My grandmother used to let a lot of pumpkins freeze, chop them into small pieces and put them into a barrel on some clean straw. Holes were bored in the bottom of the barrel and the juice was pressed from the pumpkin, by means of heavy weights placed upon it. This juice was boiled down one-half and then thickened with stewed and strained pumpkins that had not been frozen."

Unkle Ben sends the same recipe.

Fruit Cookans.

Slice nice apples, as for pies, and place them on the cake (given below). Sliced peaches or fresh raspberries are also nice. The addition of whipped cream makes a delicious dessert or a cake for tea.

For the Cake.

Take three cupfuls of sponge, add 1 tablespoonful of lard, 2 of sugar and 1 beaten egg; flour to mix not quite so firm as bread. When light roll out, let rise again and bake.—Mollie.

This week the Blade Cook had a letter from Mrs. J. D. H., Missouri, telling about a new spring desert. This letter reminded me of some old recipes of my grandmother's, which are not often used nowadays, but which are very good.

Pie Plant Jelly.

Take 15 stalks of pie plant and stew it until tender, with as little water as possible, and 1½ cupfuls of sugar, some use more sugar. When this is perfectly cold put it into a jelly mould and pour over it the following mixture after it has been strained: One large tablespoonful of gelatine, dissolved in ½ cupful cold water, ¾ cupful sugar, 1½ cupfuls boiling water. Set aside to harden and serve with sweetened cream.

Cucumber Dressing.

Peel and chop fine 4 good sized cucumbers and add to them 1 teaspoonful salt, ½ teaspoonful pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls mixed mustard, 6 tablespoonfuls of milk and the yolk of 1 egg. Cook in a double boiler stirring all the time. When it is cool, thin with 4 tablespoonfuls of vinegar. If it is then too thick add a little cream. This makes an excellent dressing for cold meats.

Potato Salad.

Boil 4 potatoes and when cold, peel and slice them very thin. Add 1 onion, 1 bunch celery, and the whites of 3 eggs boiled hard, all chopped very fine. Rub the yolks of the eggs through a sieve with mustard, salt and pepper, into 4 tablespoonfuls of salad oil and 1 tablespoonful of vinegar. Pour this over the salad and garnish with lettuce leaves and celery tops.

Fried Fish.

Clean thoroughly, remove the head and back bone; cut crosswise into slices. Sprinkle each slice with fine cornmeal and fry in hot lard till brown on one side, then turn carefully so as not to break the slices and brown again. Serve with slices of lemon.

A little girl heard a sermon from the words, "My cup runneth over; surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life." On returning home she was asked if she could remember the minister's text, and replied: "Yes indeed. It was Mercy! Goodness! My cup's tipped over."

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?
PHOEBE CARY.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

I have a few words to say to Gurles Deliet to-day.

When I joined the ranks of the M. G. R.'s, a few months ago, I did not expect to find a genuine Indian amongst them; but never having feared the red men in the many Indian stories which I read with such intense interest, I think I may venture to approach you, even without my smelling salts.

Will a noble Indian condescend to listen to a white maiden's small talk?

My home is situated on the banks of a river over which the canoes of your forefathers used to glide. On still, moonlight nights it seems as if one can almost see their graceful boats darting here and there over the silvery water now.

I can speak German, and would like to carry on a correspondence in that language.—Annette.

If you will allow me to make a request at my first visit, I shall ask for some one to send me subjects for a young lady's graduating essay.

The above subject is of great importance to me, and I should be very glad to receive an answer through these columns, if Miss Prudence does not object. —"Bijou," Tenn.

May I be allowed to join in the ever-increasing circle of the Merry-Go-Round? I am very much afraid that my conduct will often fail to accord with a strict application of the principles of your motto, but please do not say no, for at least I can try.

I have been a reader of The Blade as long as I can remember, and have read the M. G. R. column at intervals since it first appeared, and noted its development from the average children's department to its present advanced degree. Now, I would like to ask the members if any of them are thinking of attending the Paris exposition next year? It is a cherished dream of mine, which, I trust, will materialize to a tangible degree. As a modest suggestion, I propose that we, as a body, charter the Oceanica, now building, carrying capacity 2,100, and place ourselves in the charge of Miss Prudence for the trip.

I enclose fifteen cents in stamps for one of those badges; the last notice concerning them was too much. Now, I intended to be real concise and only say a few words, but I have run on to a great length without saying very much, and can only make amends by begging your pardon for my verbosity and giving Miss Prudence full liberty to edit it as she pleases, as I assure you I am used to the "pencil."—Quien Saba.

In the Ode on Immortality we have the highest attainment of poetry in this century.

I, however, cannot agree with him regarding the pre-existence of the soul. He says that as the child looks upon the various objects of earth and sky he unconsciously invests them with the splendor of the spiritual world, from which he has come. But as life advances he says, "These recollections of a previous existence grow fainter and fainter, and at last the world degenerates into a commonplace reality."

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting,
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar."

Then he goes on to say that:

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy, and
At length the man perceives it die away
And fade into the light of common clay.

It matters not whether we agree with his statements, we all admit his power, genius and honesty.—Lancelot.

Miss Prudence thanks Lancelot for pleasant words he sent with the above letter, and assures him that there is no especial credit due for our patience with those we love.

"Lulu" asks permission to join the M. G. R.'s, and asks if we have any "especial rules." If Lulu had read the back numbers of the M. G. R., she would know what our rules are, and that correct spelling and writing with ink are two of the most important of these. Take pains with your letters, Lulu, because you would not wish to be behind the other members of this great and good company, I am sure.

Dear Daliah:—I was impressed deeply by your letter as I have been of your opinion many a time, but since I adopted the M. G. R. motto I believe differently. Although our joys on this earth are brief, our trials hard and our path not strewn with roses still we have many a thing to be thankful for. True this world is large and full of sin and sorrow, but each day brings its own joys as well as its sorrows. Let us look on the bright side of everything and do the best we can. Let us try to brighten the lives of those in trouble and live for others, and let us not fail in doing our part and as we are all pilgrims journeying to the Better Land, where the joys are not brief. If we try to brighten some lonely soul, we surely will receive a blessing.—Evangeline, Ia.

Dear M. G. R. Friends:—I have been long absent from our merry circle, but will venture back and greet Gurles Deliet with three cheers and a "tiger." Come again Gurles, for we enjoy reading your letters very much.

How many of the M. G. R.'s have ever been in Florida?

I was there last winter, and it is one of the most beautiful places I ever saw.

Along the St. John's River, almost as far as the eye can reach, you can see huge cypress trees covered with the world-wide known Florida moss, and the river is almost choked up with tangled masses of water lillies.

What a tangle of beauty it is when they are in full bloom.

The moss does not grow upon the trunks of the trees, but hangs from the limbs in huge masses from one to three yards in length. It grows principally on the cypress, iron wood, and live oak, but it grows more abundantly upon the cypress than anywhere else.—Red Bird.

We have been taking The Blade for years, and there is no part, or parts, that I enjoy as well as the "Cozy Corner" and M. G. R.

I think the M. G. R. motto excellent, and I think if we would improve each opportunity for doing good the world would improve rapidly. Hoping that the motto may help others as it has myself, I close. —Fern Glendale.

I have been reading the letters in your columns for quite a while, and have enjoyed them.

I now ask for permission to join the company and make one more link in the chain that may help to make the world better.

If I may be permitted to come in, Miss Prudence may send me a badge, for which I enclose 15 cents.—Sunshine.

ATTENTION, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS!

Within a few years there are to be several Centennials, to one or more of which many of the Merry-Go-Rounds will be sure to go. If they wear badges they will know one another and their pleasure will be greatly increased. For 15 cents you can buy one of these pretty pins. Send and get one.

"Why, Nellie, dear," said the little girl's teacher, "I haven't seen you for several days." "Nome," replied Nellie; "I've been on an exertion with mamma."

Written for The Blade.

A CLOUD BURST.

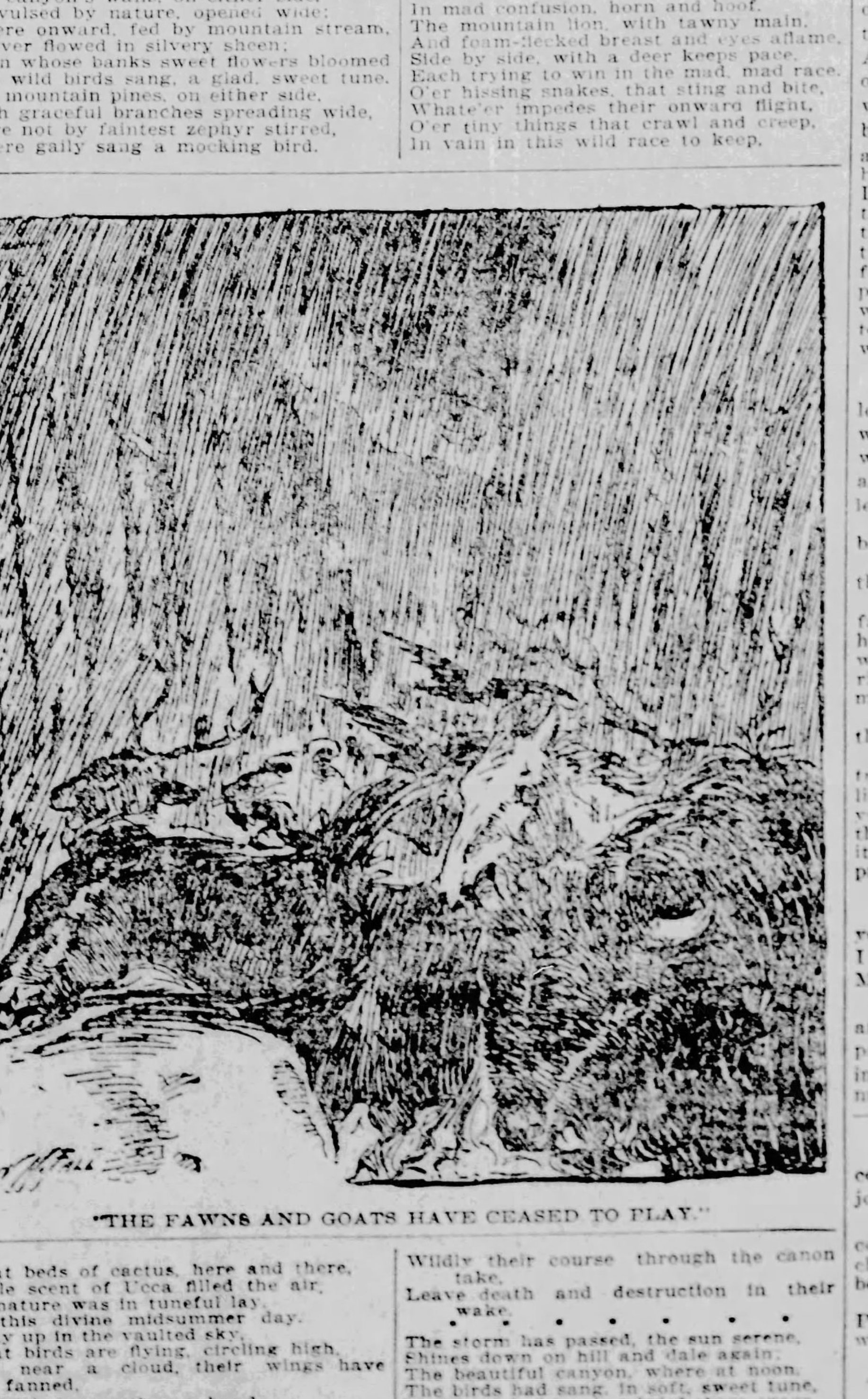
Away in the canyon of the west,
Where sinks the sun each night to rest,
Away, where the great Sierras rise,
Whose peaks near reach the cloudless skies,
On a midsummer afternoon, so still,
Unbroken calm, on vale and hill.
The canyon's walls, on either side,
Convulsed by nature, opened wide;
Where onward, fed by mountain stream,
A river flowed in silvery sheen;
Upon whose banks sweet flowers bloomed
And wild birds sang, a glad, sweet tune.
The mountain pines, on either side,
With graceful branches spreading wide,
Were not by faintest zephyr stirred,
Where gaily sang a mocking bird.

Great beds of cactus, here and there,
While scent of Ucca filled the air,
All nature was in tuneful lay
On this divine midsummer day.
Away up in the vaulted sky,
Great birds are flying, circling high,
And near a cloud, their wings have fanned,
Until 'tis larger than a hand—
Spreading, and wider it has grown,
Until it shadows the summer sun;
Reaching at last the canyon deep,
Where lily-bells and cactus sleep.
A deadly calm is in the air;
A scene of danger everywhere.
No zephyr warns the pines to fear—
The night of death for them is near.
The fawns and goats have ceased to play,
And scenting danger, haste away.
For now the tumbling mass o'er head,
A lurid light on hill has shed;
The lightning comes in blinding flash,
The rock walls echo, with the crash;
A cloud has burst, on mountain high,
As if a sea had left the sky.
Each mountain stream, now twice its size
In torrents to the river flies;
A solid wall of water high,
Before whose speed the wild beasts fly;
The eagle now his eyrie seeks,
While song birds find a safe retreat.
On, on, before the storm and flood,
Stampede the wild horse, wildest herd—
Of buffalo, coyote, bear and wolf;
In mad confusion, horn and hoof,
The mountain lion, with tawny main,
And foam-flecked breast and eyes aflame,
Side by side, with a deer keeps pace,
Each trying to win in the mad, mad race,
O'er hissing snakes, that sting and bite,
Whate'er impedes their onward flight,
O'er tiny things that crawl and creep,
In vain in this wild race to keep.
Wildly their course through the canon take,
Leave death and destruction in their wake.

. . . .

The storm has passed, the sun serene,
Shines down on hill and dale again;
The beautiful canyon, where at noon,
The birds had sang, in soft, sweet tune,
Had vanished in that brief short space,
And now was laid in barren waste.
The stately pine, now crushed and dead,
Lay close beside the river bed;
No verdure left of velvet green,
Great rocks were piled, where flowers had been.
The vultures wheeling over head,
Cast wavering shadows on the dead.
The sun now sinking in the west,
Gold tints the distant mountain crest;
Below in the ruined canyon deep,
The shades of night now softly creep.
A song bird sits at the river brim,
And sings a plaintive requiem;
At last the curtain of the night,
Falls softly, veiling all from sight.

—Lillian Stowel.

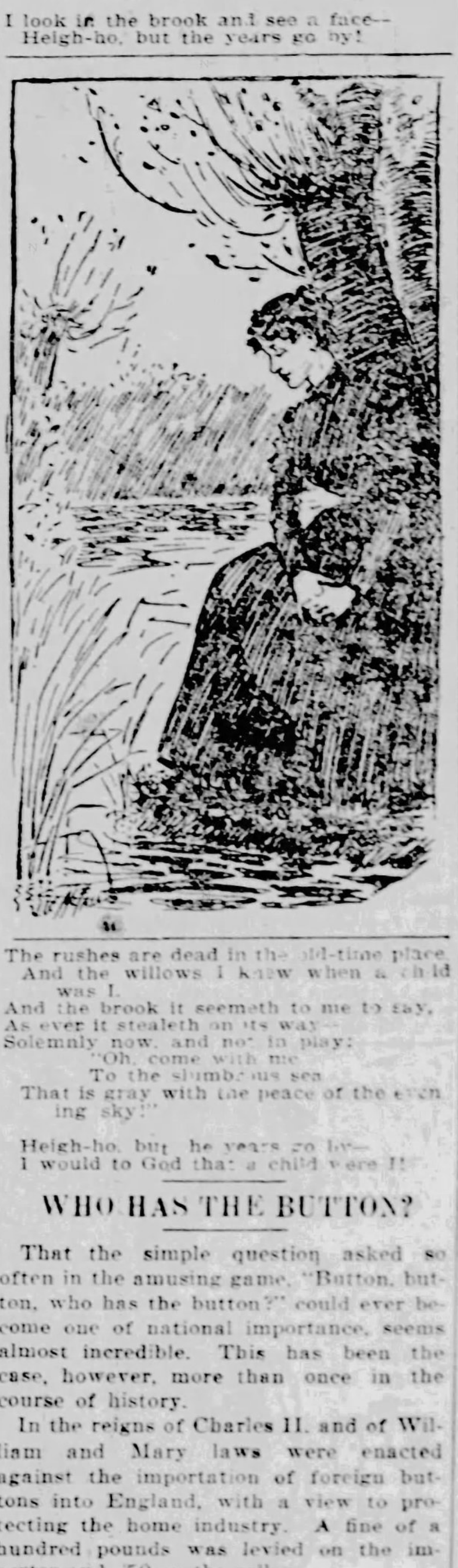


"THE FAWNS AND GOATS HAVE CEASED TO PLAY."

THE BROOK.

I looked in the brook and saw a face—
Heigh-ho, but a child was I!
There were rushes and willows in that place,
And they clutched at the brook as the brook ran by;
And the brook it ran its own sweet way,
As a child doth run in heedless play,
And as it ran I heard it say:
"Hasten with me
To the roistering sea
That is wroth with the flame of the morning sky!"

I look in the brook and see a face—
Heigh-ho, but the years go by!



The rushes are dead in the old-time place
And the willows I knew when a child was I.
And the brook it seemeth to me to say,
As ever it stealeth on its way—
Solemnly now, and not in play;
"Oh, come with me
To the slumbrous sea
That is gray with the peace of the evening sky!"

Heigh-ho, but the years go by—
I would to God that a child were I!

WHO HAS THE BUTTON?

That the simple question asked so often in the amusing game, "Button, button, who has the button?" could ever become one of national importance, seems almost incredible. This has been the case, however, more than once in the course of history.

In the reigns of Charles II. and of William and Mary laws were enacted against the importation of foreign buttons into England, with a view to protecting the home industry. A fine of a hundred pounds was levied on the importer and £50 on the seller.

When fashion set her seal of approval on the cloth button a wail of protest went up from busy Birmingham. An appeal was made to the queen to right so frightful a wrong, and the small offender soon found itself the subject of stringent legislation. Queen Anne demanded that "no tailor or other person shall make, sell, set on, use or bind, on any cloth clothes any button or buttonholes of cloth, etc., on pain of £5 a dozen." George I. made similar laws with a view to protecting Birmingham, which was the button market of the world, in its manufacture of bone, metal and other hard substance buttons.

The objectionable cloth button had its ups and downs, but it evidently had come to stay, and Birmingham at length had the satisfaction of knowing that the covered button in its present state of perfection was invented by two of her own inhabitants. Mr. B. Sanders in 1802 invented a covered button with a shank. A few years later his son substituted in place of the shank a piece of cloth to put the needle through, like the buttons of to-day, and the manufacture of this despised article became one of Birmingham's leading industries.

In one year one factory in Birmingham, employing four hundred hands, used in the manufacture of these buttons alone 82,901 yards of material, and for the front and back disks 15,680 pounds of the best charcoal "latten" iron.

The loss or breaking of a single button, which sometimes seems such a catastrophe, fades into insignificance, as do many other troubles, when we consider the aggregate in the world. In 1836 one factory in Birmingham made forty tons of button shanks, and the whole city turned out six hundred million of them. Previous to 1815 over a thousand persons in Birmingham were engaged in making fancy white metal buttons, cut by an engine. They were cheap and showy, and almost all were sent to the continent.

A single workman, thoroughly familiar with the process of manufacture, being detained by Bonaparte, told the French government that he could establish a factory and make the button. He was at once given an opportunity to prove his assertion. Presently Birmingham lost her trade and France supplied the markets of Europe.

Another kind called the "Bath metal drilled shank button," of which twenty thousand gross a week were made at Birmingham at one period, was lost in a similar way.

"All is not gold that glitters," but gold buttons really have a coating of the precious metal on their shining surface. In Birmingham in the year 1818 the process of gilding buttons had reached such a degree of perfection that three pennyworth of gold was made to cover a gross of buttons.

As long ago as 1852 Birmingham supplied almost the whole world with pearl buttons. Their manufacture gave employment to many thousands of persons, and one house alone sent out two thousand gross of them a week.

The most insignificant pearl button passes through eight or nine pairs of hands before it is finished, but all is done with marvellous rapidity, for each workman is a specialist doing just one thing.

The finest shells come from the Indian Ocean at Singapore. Pearl buttons are very durable, and fashion makes so few changes in them, that but for one thing, the world might after awhile be all supplied, and the manufacturers left with nothing do do. Fortunately for them, however, these buttons cut the thread with which they are sewed, and in spite of the watchfulness of careful housewives and laundresses, button after button is lost.

Birmingham is almost in the centre of England, and is eight hundred years old. For four hundred years it has been one of the most wonderful workshops in the world. Of late years its chief glory has consisted in being considered the "best governed city in the world." Its supremacy in the manufacture of buttons has departed, however, for other nations have concluded that it is high time for them to be equally enterprising, and button factories are to be found in almost every civilized land.

The making of buttons is a leading industry of Paris, and Bohemia excels in producing the glass variety. Porcelain buttons were invented by a Birmingham man, but Vienna now rivals that city in its pearl buttons. Legislative interest is still alive to the subject, and comparatively recently the United States enacted laws for the protection of her own pearl-button makers. During the rebellion the north furnished all the buttons used in her army and navy. The south imported her buttons.

The ancients seem to have used a few buttons on the shoulders and arms of women's tunics, or two connecting the two square pieces of the tunic near the neck. The soldiers wore brass buttons fastening a kind of cloak on the right shoulder. They appeared in England in the tenth century, and were probably more for ornament than use. They were usually of gold or silver.

Now an astonishing array of materials is used in their manufacture, comprising iron, lead, gold, silver, horn, shells, pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, bone, hoof, silk, cotton, linen, gutta percha, India rubber, amber, velvet, cloth, Florentine glass, porcelain, enamel, jet, clay, compressed earth, gems and precious stones.

In considering the practical side of button-making, one is apt to overlook the aesthetic, but skilled artists are constantly engaged in making beautiful designs for their embellishment, and almost every manipulation known in the arts is employed by the button-makers according to the substance used. Casting, stamping, tracing, embossing, drilling, piercing, carving, welding, soldering, grinding, smoothing, burnishing, gilding, tinning, plating, japanning, chasing, engraving, all have their places in this wonderful employment.

Things that appear of the least consequence may really be of vast importance, and the doing well of even so small a thing as the making of a button may bring comfort and happiness to many people.—Carrie Clark Nothingham, in New York Observer.

She stopped the Fight.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is reported as saying in answer to the argument that women should not vote because they do not fight:

I am old-fashioned enough to believe that woman's moral power, whatever her lack of physical strength, makes up for any inferiority in brute force. I was once going along the street when I saw two men fighting. I just handed my parasol to my sister and stepped between the two men and they stopped fighting. It wasn't because I was stronger than they; it was because I wanted them to stop, and I wanted it so fiercely that my feelings overpowered their brute wrath. One of the men slunk off ashamed; the other thanked me then and there, and sent me flowers every day as long as I stayed in that town. "How dare you do such a thing!" cried my sister, afterward; "one of those men is the worst character in town." "I don't care who he is," I answered, taking back my parasol; "he had no business to be fighting, and so long as I am around he shan't fight. I've stopped too many fights between my own boys at home to be afraid of mere muscle." It was the "worst character in town" who afterwards sent me the flowers.—Woman's Journal.

"NOW I LAY ME."

Now I lay me down to sleep.
Though tempted, all the live long day—
Thy precepts I have tried to keep.
Forgive me, if I've gone astray.
For as we sow, so shall we reap.
And now I lay me down to sleep.

I pray the Lord my soul to keep.
To keep it through the long dark night;
If 'tis Thy will I ne'er shall see—
The dawning of another light,
Oh, ruler of the land and deep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep.

If I should die before I wake.
And have no time to say, forgive
No chance to plead, for His dear sake—
Who bled, and died, that I might live,
Oh, Thou my soul to Jesus take,
If I should die before I wake.

I pray the Lord my soul to take.
If, through the watches of the night—
Mine eyes should close no more to wake,
And my eternal soul take flight—
Into Thy kingdom, for His sake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

—LILLIAN STOWELL.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

Entertained by Pauline, W. P. E. and Wild Fern.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an Englishman, born in 1632; was possessed of unusual literary ability and was one of the trio of illustrious philosophers of England during the latter half of the seventeenth century. He wrote several learned treatises that are considered very valuable by scholars of the present time, and filled several important political offices. He died in 1704.

2—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 14, 2, 9, 5, 15, 18, 11, 6 is a bright brown color.
My 1, 12, 17, 7, 4, 13, 3 is a constellation of four stars in the southern hemisphere.
My 10, 16, 8 is a [illegible]
My whole is the most important article of the gospel, and the demonstration of all the rest.

W. P. E.

3—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 11 letters.
My 9, 5, 11 is a bird.
My 1, 7, 6 is a kind of sauce for fish.
My 8, 10, 2, 3, 4 is to establish.
Entire, I am what the ancients called Easter.

Pauline.

4.—ACROSTIC.

My first is in good but not in bad;
My second is in lassie but not in lad;
My third is in oil but not in gas;
My fourth is in prayer but not in mass;
My fifth is in jug but not in bottle;
My sixth is in steam, but not in throttle;
My seventh is in head and also in body;
My eighth is in neat but not in shoddy;
My ninth is in O. W. C. but not in M. G. R.;
My tenth is in peace, but not in war.
My eleventh is in country but not in state;
My whole is one who has been made great
By the victories won in the latest war,
On the beautiful Philippine Islands afar.

Wild Fern.

5.—QUERY.

When and by whom were the following words uttered: "Don't give up the ship."

Wild Fern.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Their anthems say,
The Lord who bled
Hath left the dead—
He rose to-day."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles Given April 13.

1.—Gen. Jacob Brown.

2.—Dishonest—Dish-O-Nest.

3.—Aloof, leave, oases, overture, festival, uveon(s), raved (devar), elude.

4.—Length of fence, 65 feet. This is worked more easily by algebraic than by arithmetical process.

5.—The Pleiads were called in ancient mythology the seven daughters of Atlas, and were changed into stars on account of their amiable virtues and mutual affection. To the naked eye but six are visible, the seventh being supposed to have hidden behind the others for shame at having bestowed her love upon a mortal.

6.—Shakespeare wrote:
"He that wants money, means and content is without three good friends."

Chat.

Answers received from W. P. E., Marley Cranford, Pauline, Mc.

New work from W. P. E., C. M. B. and M. C. Peck.

Both Mc. and Marley Cranford send variations and extensions of the work of the problem in Blade of March 30. They also give interesting solutions of the egg problem. For all of their interest the Schoolmistress thanks them.

ADVANCE ON CALUMPIT.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

that Lawton will make a junction with MacArthur before striking Calumpit, so as to strike the city in the rear while MacArthur is attacking it in front.

The execution of this double movement is being followed with great interest by war department officials, as it is on a considerably larger scale than the brush-clearing which has been in progress recently.

TAKEN PRISONER.

Fifteen of Dewey's Gallant Men Are Captured.

Washington, April 19.—The Navy department having requested a correction of the portions of Admiral Dewey's dispatch of yesterday, which was not decipherable, was to-day able to furnish the full text of the dispatch, which is as follows:

Manila, April 18.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of 80 soldiers, three officers, and two priests, which were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles as reported by natives. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat was ambushed, fired upon and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate H. J. Hygard, Sailmakers' Mate Vendgit, Seamen W. H. Rynders and C. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. W. A. Venville, J. Paterson, Ordinary Seamen F. Brisolese and O. B. McDonald, Landsmen L. T. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey.

(Signed.) DEWEY.

The officials of the navy department are confident that such of the men of the Yorktown as escaped being killed outright in the first ambuscade will be well treated by the insurgents. Some time ago the war department made inquiry as to the number of American prisoners held by the Filipinos. In reply Gen. Otis referred to these soldiers, and said they were being fairly well treated by the insurgents, he supplying funds to defray the cost of their food.

The reports made to the navy department by Paymaster Wilcox, one of Dewey's officers, who made a trip across the island of Luzon, from Manila to the north coast, described the condition of the Spanish officials who were the prisoners of the insurgents, as very comfortable. In many cases, he said, the officials were only nominally in confinement, being allowed the liberty of the towns. The officials are hopeful that Gilmore and his men who survived the ambuscade will some day regain their liberty.

The department has sent no instructions to Admiral Dewey as to the course he shall pursue, believing that he is fully competent to deal with the situation, and resting secure in the assurance that he will spare no efforts to rescue Gilmore and his men if they are alive.

Washington, April 19.—Lieut. James C. Gilmore went to Manila on the last trip of the Solace at his own urgent request. He was so anxious to get to the Philippines that he secured the influence of friends on duty in Washington to get the assignment. He is an officer of splendid record, brave, and ambitious. He is one of the most industrious and best equipped of the naval officers.

He entered the navy in September, 1871. During the late war he was Sigsbee's executive officer on board the St. Paul and later commanded the torpedo boat Porter. During the last few years he has been on duty on board the Machias, the Bancroft, the Iroquois and the Monocacy.

He was several times on the Asiatic station and was at one time with the Bering Sea patrol. He was joined by the present Mrs. Gilmore at Sitka, where he was married.

In 1891 he was Admiral Dewey's assistant in the bureau of equipment, when Dewey was chief of that bureau. Mrs. Gilmore lives in Washington.

The others mentioned in the admiral's dispatch are shown by the naval records as follows:

William Walton, chief quartermaster—Enlisted Chee Foo, China, born Mannheim, Germany, relatives, none.

John Ellsworth, coxswain—Enlisted Mare Island, Cal.; born Portsmouth, N. H.; no relatives.

Lyman Paul Edwards, landsman—Enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born, Peru, Ind.; next of kin, L. B. Edwards, father, Mexico, Ind.

John Dillon, landsman—Enlisted at Honolulu; born Galway, Ireland; next of kin, George Cavner, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Paul Vandoit, sail maker's mate—Enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born France; next of kin, P. Vendoit, father, San Louis Obispo, Cal.

Charles Albert Morrissey, landsman—Enlisted Mare Island, Cal.; born Columbus, Neb.; next of kin, Mrs. J. C. Morrissey, Lincoln, Neb.

Ora B. McDonald, ordinary seaman—Enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born Carmel Valley, Cal.; next of kin, P. McDonald, father, Monterey, Cal.

William H. Rynders, coxswain—Enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born Amsterdam, Holland; next of kin, Mrs. M. H. Nyhous, cousin, San Francisco.

Silvio Brisolese, landsman—Enlisted at San Francisco; born San Francisco; next of kin, Nicilo Brisolese, father, San Francisco.

Albert Peterson, apprentice, third class—Enlisted San Francisco; born Oakland, Cal.; next of kin, Louis Peterson, Oakland, Cal.

Orrison Welch Woodbury, seaman—Enlisted Gloucester, Mass.; born Lynn, Mass.; next of kin, John G. Woodbury, father, Lynn, Mass.

Densell George Arthur Vonvillo, apprentice, second class—Enlisted Mare Island, Cal.; born Dudley, England; next of kin, E. Marsh, Sellwood, Oregon.

Fred Anderson, landsman—Enlisted New York; born, Buffalo, N. Y.; next of kin, Christina Anderson, mother, Buffalo.

Edward J. Uygard, gunners' mate, third class—Enlisted New York; born Warsaw, Russia; next of kin, Sophia Nygard, wife, Brooklyn.

Manila, April 19.—4:35 p. m.—Admiral Dewey has been notified of the strange disappearance of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore and fourteen members of the United States gunboat Yorktown. On Saturday last the Yorktown anchored off Baler, on the coast of the island of Luzon, and abut 200 miles from here, where there was a Spanish garrison of about 50 men, which had been defending itself against several hundred Filipinos for months past.

Lieut. Gilmore, Ensign W. H. Standley and a boat's crew were sent up the river from Baler bay to communicate with the Spaniards, the town of Baler being situated some distance inland. Ensign Standley, who landed at the mouth of the river, reports that he heard three volleys, a bugle call and cheers from up the river, but that the automatic gun, which was part of the equipment of the boat, was not heard firing. Standley later, paddled to the Yorktown in a canoe. A search was made for the Yorktown's boat and her crew, but no trace of them was found, and the Yorktown sailed for Iloilo, from which place her commander cabled to Admiral Dewey his theories that the Filipinos had captured or sunk the boat or that the Spaniards had rescued the American party.

A scouting party of American troops to-day found a rebel skirmish line more than a mile long, west of Yalolos. A sharp fusilade followed, but no losses were sustained.

Brig. Gen. Charles King, who hasbeen taken suddenly ill, and who is unable to continue in command of his brigade, has been relieved of further duty, and has been ordered to return to the United States on the first transport sailing from here for home.

Washington, April 19.—The following cable has just been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, April 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Lawton returned from lake country on the 17th instant bringing captured vessels. Insurgents much scattered; retreat before our forces; await opportunity to attack detachments. Better class of people tired of war, desire peace. Enemy build hope on return of our volunteers to United States. Its army much demoralized and loss by desertions and death large. Will probably prosecute guerilla warfare, looting and burning county which it occupied. Health and spirits of troops good. Volunteers' return will commence about May 5th. Will render willing service until return transports available. Embarkation will continue through June and July. Reports from Visayan islands continue very encouraging. Inter-island commerce heavy; customs receipts increasing. (Signed.)

OTIS.

REGULAR TROOPS

Will Be Sent to the Philippines to Take Places of Volunteers.

New York, April 21.—A special from Washington says:

Nearly nine thousand regulars of the 14,000 that the President has determined to order to General Otis during the coming summer have been practically selected and no difficulty is apprehended by the War department authorities in securing the remaining five thousand by the time they are needed. The excellent outlook in Porto Rico and Cuba will, in all likelihood permit the withdrawal of four more regiments from those islands before the summer is over and the five thousand thus obtained will fill the requirements, either by being sent forward directly to Manila or by relieving domestic garrisons for service across the Pacific.

The nine thousand selected consist of three regiments of infantry, two of artillery, one of cavalry and two extra companies of the Fourteenth infantry, soon to be relieved in Alaska. These regiments, according to the present intention are:

Twenty-fifth infantry (colored), 1,378; Eleventh infantry, 1,378; Seventh artillery, 1,680; Seventh infantry, 1,378; Fourth cavalry, six troops, 689; First artillery, 1,680; Fourteenth infantry, two companies, 200; total, 8,373.

The First artillery will be equipped as infantry, though possibly one of the batteries will be furnished with field pieces.

GEN. LAWTON

Will Outflank Enemy Before Joining MacArthur.

Manila, April 22.—7 p. m.—General Lawton took the field at daybreak to-day, with a column of troops consisting of the North Dakota regiment, two battalions of the Third Infantry, the Twenty-second infantry, two guns of Scott's battery, three troops of the Fourth cavalry, and Gales' squadron, equipped in light marching order. This force started at 5 o'clock this morning over the Novaliches road, traversing the country previously cleared of rebels but subsequently reoccupied by them. It is to be presumed that Gen. Lawton by this movement will outflank the enemy before joining Gen. MacArthur north of Malolos.

The Dakota regiment first encountered the enemy in front of Novaliches, at 8:15 a. m. The rebels opened fire on our troops but their fire was silenced fifteen minutes later, the enemy retiring in bad order and the Americans advancing along the rough roads around Novaliches. They were considerably annoyed by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters from the jungle for two hours.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were in full flight, leaving many dead on the field and our troops were compelled to take a brief rest in the shade as the heat was overpowering.

TO MANILA.

More Soldiers and Artillery to Go at Once.

Washington, April 24.—Batteries C. and M. of the Seventh artillery, have been ordered to return from Porto Rico. It is expected that these batteries and the remainder of the Seventh artillery now in this country, will be recruited to their full strength and sent to Manila. Three light batteries will sail from San Francisco to-day, being those requested by General Otis some time ago. The belief is general that more artillery will be needed in the Philippines.

IN CUBA.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

General Gomez Will Issue a Manifesto On Subject. timent is Growing Rapidly.

Havana, April 20.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has determined to announce to the people of Cuba his support of an American protectorate until such time as a stable independent government may be founded. He is content to co-operate with the Americans until the island is pacified, the rural police organized, the Cuban soldiery at work and insular reconstruction has advanced. No definite period for the occupation by the Americans will be mentioned, but the manifesto will favor a cessation of the agitation for the immediate withdrawal of the United States troops.

The declaration will be so worded as to delay the report of those desiring independence, yet will illustrate the necessity of American assistance. Governor General Brooke is aware of the purposes of Gomez, and has talked with him about them. The announcement will include a recital of the personal views of the Cuban commander-in-chief regarding the $3,000,000. On this point, he will say that he favors buying plantations and factories in which soldiers could hold stock, drawing wages and dividends but as the soldiers need clothes and shoes, and something to tide over immediate necessities, the money should be paid out now. He thinks the rural police should be one body, so that detachments living in one part of the island might be sent in emergency into districts where they would not be affected by local influence. Five Havana newspapers now advocate annexation to the United States.

PAYING THE CUBANS.

Over 39,000 Privates and Officers Will Draw Money.

Havana, April 19.—Alojandro Rodriguez has been appointed chief of police of Havana to succeed Mario Nenocal, who resigned to-day. Rodriguez holds the rank of major general in the Cuban army and is chief of staff to General Gomez.

The new nomination is approved by Cubans and Spaniards alike. The new chief understands that he must not mix politics with police work.

The army lists are being examined by a large staff of clerks. Out of a total of 42,127 privates and non-commissioned officers, 2,242 have been eliminated, 1,573 of these as persons who have enlisted since the surrender of Santiago, and 669 as government employes at present. Of the remainder 39,930, Captain Forrest, a Cuban who directed the preparation of the rolls, informs the administration that all, or nearly all, can be relied upon to appear for a share of the $3,000,000.

This, the American officers are reluctant to believe. Nevertheless, if General Gomez and his associates wish to take the rolls with only the above mentioned subtractions as the basis of payment, the Americans will consent. In that case the individual share may be about $75, with nothing left for the officers. About 2,500 officers are in the island services. Many of the officers are as poor as the privates.

EXTENDING THE TIME.

Maturity of Cuban Liabilities is Prolonged Till 1901.

Washington, April 20.—Secretary of War Alger has cabled General Brooke an order extending the maturity of all liabilities, "collectable by the judicial sale of real estate," until May 1, 1901. But it shall only apply to liabilities incurred prior to January 1, 1899, the date of the relinquishment of Spanish authority. The Cuban planters who presented the question to the administration are fairly well satisfied with the order and have returned home. They pleaded earnestly for a remission of a portion of the interest which in some cases ran as high as 24 per cent, but acquiesced finally in the view that to interfere with the rate of interest would be the impairment of existing contracts. The extension granted will enable the planters to plant, grow and market a crop before any of their obligations will mature and in the course of the extension period it is believed the debtors and creditors will in most cases be able to adjust their differences.

GUARD OF MARINES

Stationed to Protect Customs Employes In Havana.

Havana, April 21.—11 a. m.—The captain of the port of Havana, Commodore B. J. Cromwell, has stationed a guard of marines to protect the customs employes working at the Casade-Pasageros against the efforts of the police to eject them. Both Acting Chief of Police Menocal and the secretary of the treasury department, Col. Tasker H. Bliss, claim the right to occupy the building.

Several hundred cigarette, shoe and harness makers went out on strike to-day.

PRODUCED GOOD FEELING.

Retention of Gen. Carpenter Pleases the Cubans.

Havana, April 25.—There is much good feeling in Puerto Principe over the retention there of General Carpenter as commander of the department.

La Verdad, published in the city of Puerto Principe, says:

"For our part we should sincerely regret General Carpenter's departure. Though we have occasionally attacked him, we must admit that he has made a good governor. He is discreet, always has the interests of the province at heart, has surmounted great difficulties, and has won the applause of those who were formerly unwilling to land him the moral support which he deserved. Our province is quiet compared with other parts of the island; there are no bandits and the farmers are resuming work."

General Fitzhugh Lee is making a tour of his district, and will return to his headquarters on Thursday.

Five American soldiers who were discharged on Sunday and who were waiting for transportation and pay have been compelled to sleep in the parks and beg for food. Of two hundred men discharged on Sunday only thirty-eight received tickets, although more than $200 is due to each man. The stevedores have struck for $2.50 per day instead of $2 the pay which they have been receiving.

The 178 men who have been at work building barracks at Buena Vista have gone out on strike, demanding $1.25 per day. They now receive 83 cents.

All the employes of the Havana water works struck yesterday. They are being replaced by new men.

PASCO WAS LEFT.

Hon. James Taliaferro Will Succeed Him In Senate.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 20.—The senatorial contest in Florida ended yesterday with the first joint ballot of the legislature Taliaferro received 59, Pasco 30 and Call 6, 51 votes being required for an election. Mr. Taliaferro was escorted to the chair, and briefly returned thanks for the honor accorded him. Hon. James P. Taliaferro was born at Orange courthouse, Va., September 30, 1847. He served gallantly as a private in the Confederate army. After the war he moved to Jacksonville, Fla. He is president of the First National bank of Tampa and vice president of the leading wholesale grocery house in Florida. He has never been a candidate for office, but is an untiring worker in the Democratic ranks. In policy Mr. Taliaferro is conservative and broadminded, honest, frank and practical.

THE REIN AMERCEDES.

Will Tow the Raised Spanish Ship to Norfolk.

New York, April 20.—The new wrecking steamer Rescue, of the Merritt-Chapman Wreking company, is being fitted out here for a trip to Santiago de Cuba. She is the largest wrecking vessel afloat and has received orders to sail on May 15.

The Rescue is going to Santiago to tow the raised Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, of Admiral Cervera's fleet, to Norfolk, Va.

SUGAR FACTORIES SOLD.

Lively Hustle On Among Candidates East and West.

Washington, April 20.—Now that Speaker Reed is to retire from congress, a determined fight will be made by western candidates as his successor as presiding officer of the House.

One of the most prominently mentioned among the wetern contingent is Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin.

At the present time Sherman, of New York, is supposed to have the most votes, but, as Babcock is a close friend of the President, the Badger statesman may yet capture the prize the House has to offer.

JOHNSON IN COMMAND.

Now Heads the National G. A. R. Headquarters at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 24.—In accordance with the action of the legislative committee of the counicl of administration, G. A. R., at Philadelphia, April 12, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson, of this city, has assumed command and established the national headquarters at room 321 Pike building, Cincinnati. He has appointed Captain W. B. Folger, of this citly, as assistant adjutant general in charge of headquarters. The business headquarters and the records of the G. A. R., will remain in Independence hall, Philadelphia, but the executive corps and other business of the commander-in-chief necessitated the establishment of headquarters in this city.

Suppress Alumned Food.

The doctors inform us that alum is a poison, and that alum baking powders should be avoided because they make the food unwholesome. Prominent hygienists who have given the matter most study, regard these powders as an evil that should be suppressed by state action. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alum powders are not permitted to be sold unless they are branded to warn consumers of their true character, while in the District of Columbia the authorities have under the direction of Congress adopted regulations to prohibit the use of alum in bread altogether.

Are not the people of other states as well as those of Minnesota and Wisconsin, entitled to warning of a danger which is apparently menacing them at close hand, and is not the whole country entitled to absolute protection, as the people of the District of Columbia are protected, by legislation which is entirely prohibitive?

Until we can have protection in the form of a statute, how can our state boards of health, state analysts or food commissions better serve the public than by publishing in the newspapers from time to time the names of the baking powders which they find to be made from alum?

Meantime, it will aid the housewife in designating the alum powders to remember that all powders sold at 25 cents or less per pound are of this dangerous class. Pure cream of tartar powders are usually sold at from 45 to 50 cents a pound.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE

Sold and Will Be Turned Into a Park.

Hogdenville, Ky., April 20.—The farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born, two miles south of here, has been sold to David Grear, of New York. It is probable the farm will be converted into a park.

QUAY ACQUITTED.

Jury Returned an Unanimous Verdict On Friday.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Matthew Stanley Quay was to-day declared by a jury of his peers to be not guilty of the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the state of Pennsylvania deposited in the People's bank of this city. This verdict was announced by the foreman of the jury just as the hands of the court room timepiece pointed to 11 o'clock. At the time the jury came filing into their places there were comparatively few people in the court room. The rigid rules regarding admission that have prevailed since the trial began were strictly adhered to and nobody got by the line of watchmen guarding the corridor who was not provided with a ticket. As a result of this arrangement only about half the seats were occupied when the verdict was rendered.

There was an attempt at a demonstration, but this was sternly repressed by the court officer whose loud shouts of "order," "order," "silence," was effective in silencing those jubilant spirits who wished to give vent to their satisfaction by cheering. The officers were unable, however, to keep back those who struggled to get to Senator Quay and congratulate him. Chairs were upset, tables were brushed aside and hats were smashed by the onrushing crowd. Senator Quay, with a broad smile on his face, responded pleasantly to the greetings and congratulations of those who crowded around. A few of his political friends were there and those men were loud and sincere in their expressions.

Although the court officers prevented the cheering in the court room, their jurisdiction did not extend to the corridors of the city hall, and the first group of men who left the court room sent up a mighty shout which was taken up and repeated by the crowds gathered just outside the "dead line" drawn by the watchmen, beyond which only possessors of tickets were allowed to pass.

As soon as Senator Quay could get away from those anxious to shake his hand and congratulate him, he made his way, accompanied by his counsel, to the elevator to descend to the street from the sixth floor of the municipal building. Here the scenes in the court room were repeated. Everybody wanted to say something pleasant to him, and crowds gathered near the elevator shaft on each floor to watch the car carrying the distinguished party, as it descended to the street.

The avenue surrounding the city hall is wide and smooth, and the neighborhood is the stamping ground for the politicians of the town. Here the enthusiasm was immense as the senator emerged from the door of the building. A group of enthusiasts rushed forward and attempted to hoist him on their shoulders, but the senator waved them back, saying: "Oh, no; oh, no; I'm too old a man for that."

Senator Quay walked with his friends one block down Broad street, to the office of his counsel, where he made his escape from the surging crowd. It is understood that he will at once join his family in Washington, and will probably go away for a long rest.

Previous to the announcement of the verdict, the accused man sat in his accustomed seat in the court room and chatted with his counsel and a group of newspaper reporters. He was in good spirits, probably owing to the prevalent rumor that only one of the jurors was holding out against him. He looked as well as he has at any time during the past few months and said that he felt better than he has for a long while. This improvement in his health he attributed to the fact that he has been deprived of his favorite cigar during the hours that he has been in the court room and he declared that he is seriously considering his ability to break away from the smoking habit altogether.

When the jurymen had taken their seats in the box, the senator turned and half-faced them.

The stereotyped, "How say you gentlemen of the jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" brought promptly from the foreman's lips, the words, "Not Guilty," and at this point Senator Quay flushed and he seemed momentarily as if about to be overcome by the feeling of emotion that was surging over him. This was only for an instant, however, and the great political leader was his imperturable self again as he smilingly responded to the congratulations that were being heaped upon him.

Senator Quay did not look at the jury at all, or in any way express gratitude to them for their verdict in his favor, his friends, however, surrounded the jurors, patted them on the back and told them what heroes they were.

Senator Quay's only comment on the verdict was:

"Well, I expected it."

The case went to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and four ballots were taken before the final decision was reached. The first abllot stood 10 to 2 for acquittal, the next 11 to 1. The one standing for conviction and when the last ballot was taken, he voted for acquittal. The jurors who stood out for conviction are said to have been Charles Penzler, shoremaker, Seventeenth ward, and Edward Bevan, painter, Nineteenth ward. Penzler voted for acquittal after the first ballot, but Bevan held out until this morning when the final ballot was taken. Foreman Hill announced the verdict in a clear, firm voice, placing emphasis on the w ord"Not."

After the crowd left the court room, District Attorney Rothermel was questioned regarding the remaining indictments. He said there are three of them and they are still pending, but he would not say what his course will be regarding them. In two of those indictments Senator Quay is charged with conspiring with Hopkins and Haywood, as he was in the one under which he was to-day acquitted. In the remaining indictment he is charged with conspiracy jointly with his son, Richard R. Quay. This charge grew out of the loan of $100,000 to young Quay obtained through a deposit of state money in the People's bank.

Senator Quay's lawyers say the district attorney picked out the indictment on which he could make the best case for the trial just ended and he will not dare bring the senator to the bar again.

Political friends of Senator Quay are urging him to bring criminal proceedings against those enemies who, they claim, are behind the prosecution of their favorite, but the senator will not indicate what his course in this respect may be.

QUAY'S SENATORSHIP.

Constitutionality of His Appointment is Questioned.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Matt Quay, acquitted yesterday at Philadelphia of the charge of conspiracy in the People' bank case and immediately appointed United States senator by Governor Stone at Harrisburg, is not likely to be seated by the upper house by virtue of the appointment.

Of late the senate has held uniformly that when a legislature had an opportunity to fill a senatorial vacancy and failed to do so the governor had no right to appoint. Beginning with the case of Lee Mantle, of Montana, the senate has refused to admit senators appointed by governors unless the vacancy was prior to the meeting of the legislature.

The theory is that the power of appointment was conferred on governors only for the purpose of having the state represented until the legislature could act, and not at all as a referee when the legislature fails to agree.

Stone was made governor by Quay, and of course, would do anything he was told to do, but the senate cannot seat Quay without doing violence to the uniform practice of late years, although there are older precedents the other way.

Extra Session Called.

Birmingham, Ala., April 20.—The governor issued a call for an extra session of the legislature to-day to repeal the constitutional convention act.

"Caused by Accident."

New York, April 25.—The jury in the Windsor hotel fire inquest brought in a verdict that the fire was caused by accident.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Awful Penalty Meted Out to a Georgia Negro.

Newnan, Ga., April 24.—Same Hose, the murderer of Alfred Cranford and the ravisher of his wife, was burned at the stake two miles from here at 2:30 Sunday afternoon in the presence of 2,500 people. Hose had been on the farm of Jones brothers, between Macon and Columbus since the day after he committed his horrible crime. His mother is employed on the farm, and to her little cabin he fled as a safe refuge. She fed him and cared for him, but it is not believed that she knew he was being hunted for by the authorities. The Jones brothers were not aware of the crime until a few days ago, and, becoming convinced that he was the negro that the officers, assisted by bloodhounds, had been scouring the country ten days for, they determined to arrest him. Sunday morning they brought the negro into Macon and put him aboard a Central of Georgia train with the intention of bringing him to Atlanta. At Griffin some one recognized him and sent word to Newnan, the next station, that the negro was on the train, bound for Atlanta. When Newnan was reached a great crowd surrounded the train and pushed into the cars. The Jones brothers were told that the negro could be delivered to the sheriff of Campbell county there and that it was not necessary to take him to Atlanta. This was acceded to, and the negro was taken off the train and marched at the head of a yelling, shouting crowd of 500 people to the jail. Here they turned him over to Sheriff Brown, taking a receipt for the prisoner, thus making themselves sure of the $250 reward for the "arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Campbell county of one Sam Hose."

In some way the news of the arrest leaked out, and soon a good-sized crowd was gathered about the jail. Sheriff Brown was importuned to give up the prisoner, and finally, in order to avoid an assault on the jail and possible bloodshed, he turned the wretch over to the waiting crowd. A procession was quickly formed, and the doomed negro was marched at the head through several streets of the town. When the public square was reached Former Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, who lives in Newnan, came hurriedly upon the scene, and, standing up in a buggy, importuned the crowd to let the law take its course.

Mrs. Cranford's mother and sister are residents of Newnan. The mob was headed in the direction of their house, and in a short time reached the McElroy home. The negro was marched in the gate, and Mrs. McElroy was called to the front door. She immediately identified the African, and her verdict was agreed to by her daughter, who had often seen Hose about the Cranford place.

One and a half miles out of Newnan, a little to the side of the road, is a strong pine tree. Up to this the negro was marched, his back placed to the tree and his face to the crowd, which jostled closely about him. Here, for the first time, he was allowed to talk. He said:

"I am Sam Hose. I killed Alfred Cranford, but was paid to do it. Lige Strickland, the negro preacher at Palmetto, gave me $12 to kill him."

At this a roar went up from the crowd. The intelligence imparted by the wretch was spread among them. "Let him go on; tell all you know about it," came from the crowd.

The negro, shivering like a leaf, continued his recital.

"I did not outrage Mrs. Cranford. Somebody else did that. I can identify him. Give me time for that."

The mob would hear no more. The clothes were torn from the wretch in an instant. A heavy chain was produced and wound around the body of the terrified negro, clasped by a new lock, which dangled at Hose's neck. He said not a word more to these proceedings, but at the sight of three or four knives flashing in the hands of several members of the crowd about him, which seemed to forecast the terrible ordeal he was about to be put to, he sent up a yell which could be heard for a mile. Instantly a hand, grasping a knife, shot out, and one of the negro's ears dropped into a hand ready to receive it. Hose pleaded pitifully for mercy, and begged his tormentors to let him die. His cries went unheeded.

The second ear went the way of the other. Hardly had he been deprived of his organs of hearing than his fingers, one by one, were taken from his hands and passed among the members of the yelling and now thoroughly maddened crowd. The shrieking negro was quickly deprived of other portions of his anatomy and the words, "Come on with the oil" brought a huge can of kerosene to the foot of the tree where the negro, his body covered with blood from head to foot, was striving and tugging at his chains. The can was lifted over the negro's head by three or four men, and its contents poured over him. By this time a good supply of brush, pieces of fence rail and other firewood had been placed about the negro's feet. This pyre was thoroughly saturated, and a match applied. A flame shot up which spread quickly over the pile of wood. As it licked the negro's legs he shrieked once and began tugging at his chains. As the flames crept higher and the smoke entered his eyes and mouth, Hose put the stumps of his hands to the tree back of him, and, with a terrific plunge forward of his body, severed the upper portion of the chain. His body, held to the tree only as far as the thighs, lunged forward, thus escaping the flames which roared and crackled about his feet. One of the men nearest the burning negro quickly ran up, and, pushing him back, said: "Get back into the fire, there," and quickly coupled the disjointed links of the chain.

The road for a distance of half a mile on each side of the burning negro was black with conveyances and was simply impassable. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, but none of those nearer than 100 feet of the center were able to see what was going on. Yell after yell went up, and the progress of the flames was communicated to those in the rear by the shouts of the eye witnesses. The torch was applied about 2:30 and at 3 o'clock the body of Sam Hose was limp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side. His body was not cut down. It was cut to pieces. The crowd fought for places about the smouldering tree, and with knives secured such pieces of his carcass as did not fall to pieces. The chain was severed by hammer; the tree was chopped down, and, with such pieces of the firewood as had not burned, were carried away as souvenirs.

Palmetto, Ga., April 24.—The body of Lige Strickland, the negro implicated by Sam Hose in the killing of Alfred Cranford, was found swinging to the limb of a tree about one mile from town this morning. The ears and fingers were cut off and on the body was pinned a placard bearing these words: "We must protect our southern women."

Strickland was a negro minister, 60 years of age. Sam Hose, just as the torch was about to be applied to the pile of wood under him, near Newnan yesterday, admitted killing Alfred Cranford, but said that Strickland had given him $12 to do the deed.

It is understood that Albert Sewall, a negro living three miles out, has been taken in charge by another mob and will be lynched. Sewall is the negro who, a few days ago, said he thought all the negroes should be avenged.

Atlanta, April 24.—T telephone message from Palmetto at 10 o'clock says the mob which lynched Strickland, captured Albert Sewall, a negro who had declared that the death of every negro should be avenged, and put him to death. The mob is said to be still on the hunt for negroes and that probably two more will be lynched before the work has been finished.

Jury Disagreed.

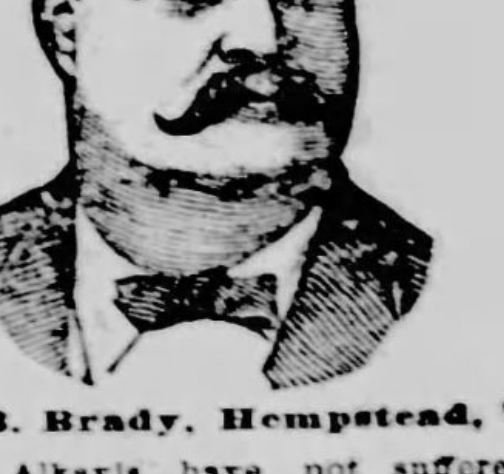
Charleston, S. C., April 22.—At 10:45 this morning the jury in the case of the Lake City lynching reported its inability to reach a verdict. The jury was out 25 hours. In dismissing the jury Judge Brawley was again moved to tears as he referred to the crime. The case goes over to the next term of court for re-trial.

FREE KIDNEY CURE

Cures Every Disorder of the Kidneys, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bladder Troubles, and Even the Hopeless Cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

A Trial Case of This Remarkable Remedy Mailed Free to Every Sufferer Sending Name and Address.

Dear Sirs:—I am a passenger engineer on the H. & T. C. R. R. and have been for twenty years. I have suffered with Kidney and Liver trouble for fifteen years. Before I commenced to take your remedy I had to lay off, and was not able to turn in bed or get up in the morning, but



Mr. Chas. B. Brady, Hempstead, Texas.

since taking Alkavis have not suffered with my Kidneys or Rheumatism, nor have I lost a day. Before taking your medicine I made application to join insurance orders, but was rejected on account of Kidney trouble, but six months after taking I was examined again and passed O. K.

CHAS. B. BRADY.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc, which cause the disease. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Hundreds of others, including many ladies, give similar testimony. That you may judge of the value of this great discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others as it deserves. It is a Sure Specific Cure, and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

PORTO RICO.

THE PORTO RICANS

Want Military Rule In Island Discontinued.

Washington, April 19.—Dr. J. Julio Henna and M. Zeno Gaudia to-day presented to the President a memorial drawn up by them, as commissioners of the people of Porto Rico, asking that exclusive military control over the island be withdrawn, and that matters relating to the various branches of the civil government of the island be turned over to the control of the departments in Washington having jurisdiction over similar matters in the United States; that the trops in the island be reduced to the number necessary to garrison the forts and military posts; that the people of the islands be granted all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; that the people of the island be granted a territorial form of government temporarily, or the executive authority should be placed in the hands of commissioners, like those exercising similar authority in the District of Columbia; that the legislative authority of the island be vested in a council consisting of two members from each of the departments of the island; that a census be taken, so that congress can intelligently decide upon the permanent government of the island, "whether Porto Rico is to be organized as a territory, admitted as a state, or disposed of in any other way," and lastly that, "in compliance with the provisions of the United States constitution, trade betwen the United States and Porto Rico shall be absolutely free."

PORTO RICO TRADE.

Cabinet Acts On Demand of Porto Ricans.

Washington, April 21.—As a result of the cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Alger will issue an order to permit the shipment of cargoes from Porto Rico to the United States in other than American bottoms. The general subject of the conditions in Porto Rico was discussed from the standpoint of the memorial recently presented to the President by Dr. Henna and a legal committee from the Porto Rican people and it was decided this was the only relief that could be afforded at this time by executive order. The question of free trade with Porto Rico or modification of the tariff duties which the natives ask is one for Congress to determine, but it was thought that some relief could be afforded by allowing the shipment of cargoes to the United States in other than American ships. The members of the cabinet were gratified with the report of General Otis saying that the proposed increase in the number of regular troops under his command to 30,000 would be ample and unless there is some unexpected change in the situation for the worse, no further consideration will be given to the question of calling for additional volunteers under the army reorganization bill. The President and the cabinet were extremely gratified with Gen. Otis' statement that but seven per cent of his command was incapacitated from active service by reason of wounds, sickness and all other causes. Considering the number of wounded this is considered a remarkably low per centage. No other matters of moment were considered by the cabinet to-day.

GENERAL HENRY

Will Be Relieved From Command In Porto Rico.

Washington, April 19.—Gen. Henry, commanding the department of Porto Rico, has asked to be relieved of his present duty on account of ill-health. No decision has been reached, but it is probable that General Henry's request will be complied with.

New York, April 19.—A special from Washington says: The successor to General Guy V. Henry as governor general to Porto Rico has not yet been selected, but the assignment of Brigadier General Fred D. Grant to the Philippines, has been held up and some of his friends are urging that he be promoted to the vacancy.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Britain Will Ask Concessions In the Alaskan Territory.

New York, April 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Although willing to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain has made it plain to the United States that she expects an equivalent in return for her action.

This equivalent will be exacted during the meetings of the American Canadian commission which is to resume its sessions in Washington August next. It is because of a demand for concessions equal in value to that which was given to the United States in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the negotiations have not progressed with the promptness at first expected.

It is apparent to the officials now that Great Britain proposes to use the proposition to abrogate the treaty to further her own aims in connection with the settlement of the Alaskan boundary and reciprocity questions. Great Britain is determined to make every effort to secure an outlet for her Northwest territory through Alaska and the United States is not willing to give it to her. It may be, therefore, that she will suggest that in return for such an outlet she will surrender all her rights in the Nicaraguan canal.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay have determined not to enter into any negotiations with Costa Rica or Nicaragua respecting the Nicaragua canal until the new isthmian canal commission has submitted its report.

SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

Letters From Two Germans Residing In Apia.

Berlin, April 22.—The Lokal Anzeiger to-day publishes two letters from Samoa, dated March 23. One of them is from its special correspondent of Apia, Herr Von Wolffersdorff, and the other from Herr Marquardt, a prominent German resident of Apia, who, under Tamasese was military instructor and later under Mataafa and the provisional government, was justice of the peace until he resigned on the departure of Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal government of Apia.

From Herr Marquardt's letter it appears that it was he, and not Herr Hufnavel who was arrested by Capt. Sturdee, commander of the British warship Porpoise, for bearing arms against the British sailors. He says he was taken on board the Porpoise where, he claims, he was grossly insulted by Capt. Sturdee and that after fourteen hours' captivity, during which no proof against him was advanced, he was transferred to the German warship Falke, but with the condition that he was not to leave her. Herr Hufnagel asserts that his property was stolen and destroyed by Malietao Tanus hosts and that millions of other German property were likewise destroyed. The writer then asks who will pay the damages?

Herr Von Wolffersdorff asserts that the British consul, Mr. Maxsie, and Capt. Sturdee are both guilty of the grossest conduct in exceeding their treaty powers. He claims they treated the Germans like captives and continued an almost incessant shelling of German houses under various pretexts. He adds that the most intense indignation prevailed among the Samoan Germans against the British excesses. Otherwise Herr Von Wolffersdorff's reports agree with the German official reports.

SAMOAN COMMISSION

Stops In San Francisco En Route to Its Destination.

San Francisco, April 25.—The members of the Samoan commission have arrived and will go to Apia on the transport Badger, which will sail on Wednesday. Judge Tripp, the American representative, says that the commissioners are in thorough harmony in their desire to avoid international complications and were in accord with the main issues.

REED'S SUCCESSOR.

The West Will Go In for a Speaker.

Des Moines, Ia., April 21.—Congressman Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, stated to-day that the Iowa delegation had not yet made up its mind who it would support for the speakership of the House of Representatives.

He said: "I understand Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, will be a candidate. I regard his chance as very bright. I believe the West is entitled to the speakership of the next Congress. There has never been a speaker who lived west of Ohio, and the time is opportune for the election of a native and able Western candidate."

Cures Yellow Fever.

New York, April 21.—A Herald special from Montevideo says that Sanarellis yellow fever serum is giving good results there and several persons have been completely cured by its application.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS WORRY.

American Industrial Competition Causes Anxiety.

London, April 22.—American industrial competition has again come prominently to the front this week. Hardly a day has passed without an article or a letter on the subject in the London newspapers. The Atbara bridge contract which has almost assumed the proportions of a national question, came before the house of commons on Thursday when the government was asked a string of questions on the subject, to which the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Rt. Hon. William St. John Brodereick, was only able to reply that he had no information beyond what was contained in the report recently issued by Lord Cromer, the British agent in Egypt.

The Times has printed a lengthy article on American competition in the iron trade and called attention to America's jump in export of iron and steel, one result being that English prices and exports alike are not entirely fixed by home or continental competition, as they used to be, but by the prevailing tone of the markets, and industrial situation generally in the United States. It adds that a notable case in point was the combined effort of the British rail manufacturers to keep up the price of heavy sections, which resulted in the partial ruin of that branch of business, the Americans taking the orders instead of the British. Continuing, the Times remarks: "The situation is truly serious for the British manufacturers who are asking two fundamental questions—Whether American competition must inevitably regulate in the future British exports and prices, and whether it is worth while struggling on under such an overmastering incubus."

Dealing with the imports of American manufacturers the Times thinks that the prospects are rather brighter, and says: "The British manufacturer's mind is somewhat relieved by the fact that prices in America are rising in a manner which must satisfy even the average American aspirations for a boom, the duration of which is the uppermost topic of concern."

The article concludes with the hopeful remark that there is less reason to apprehend a flood of American imports of iron and steel in 1899 than there was last year.

The newspapers in the iron working districts are taking the matter up. The Darlington North Star says: "The American entry into British markets is of positive danger. Everyone knows it is never safe to let a customer go elsewhere. There is good reason for all interested in the iron and steel trade in Great Britain to seriously consider the question."

THE JUNTA SPLIT.

Agoncillo Unable to Dominate His Fellow Members.

London, April 20.—It has been learned by a representative of The Associated Press that a serious split has occurred among the members of the Filipino junta, a majority of whom are in favor of direct conferences with the secretary of state at Washington, Col. John Hay, with the view of bringing about a peaceful solution of the Philippine question. Four delegates, Lasale, Harti, Lopez and Rivera, finding that Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative, disagrees with this view they have started for Mania, leaving Agoncillo, Riogo and Lunar, who insist upon absolute and unconditional independence in Europe. The others do not object to some form of American intervention in the government of the island and they say they believe a personal meeting between Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey, in whom alone the Filipinos declare they have confidence, will lead to a settlement.

Enlarged Prostate Cured

After Suffering Twenty-Five Years a Northern New York Citizen is Fully Cured.

Capt. W. G. Westcott's Good Fortune.

Men afflicted with enlargement of the prostate gland can be found in every community. Instruments and catheters give them some relief, but not a cure. After trying all kinds of cures and surgical operations they at last give up in despair. It is, therefore, very pleasing to relate the fact that prostatic troubles can be cured permanently and painlessly without operation.

CAPT. W. G. WESTCOTT, SACKETT HARBOR, N. Y.

The remarkable cure of Capt. Westcott is, therefore, of special interest. He had heard of the Solvent-Alterans system, and finally decided to give it a test, and the results were astonishing. He says: "I had been afflicted for twenty-five years with chronic prostatic obstruction. The catheter was my constant companion and as much a necessity as food. I had little faith in Solvent-Alterans, having been treated by specialists in Bellevue hospital with no benefit, and had returned home fully convinced no cure could be found by their treatments. When I learned of Solvent-Alterans I determined to make another effort, with the result that I have not used the catheter for more than three years. I now pass urine with perfect freedom. It comes quickly without effort, the bladder is fully drained of its contents, and there is no distress attending the effort."

It is our belief that hundreds of our readers can have the same good fortune that Capt. Westcott had. The Solvent-Alterans system is certainly an improvement on old methods. Among its many advantages is the absence of pain and freedom from danger; no operation is needed, nor is there loss of time from work. Every man can know the full truth in regard to Solvent-Alterans. A finely illustrated book describing the system can be obtained for the asking. All that you need to do is to send your name and address, and the book will be sent sealed, by mail, free of expense. Every afflicted man should immediately send for the book. Address the Empire Medical Company, 205 K. Smith Building, Boston, Mass.

PRIMROSE DAY.

Beaconsfield's Day Honored by Thousands of Englishmen.

London, April 19.—Primrose day, otherwise the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, who died April 19, 1881, was generally celebrated here today. About two-thirds of the people in the streets wore primroses in their buttonholes. Queen Victoria sent from Nice a large lot of wreaths of primroses, to be placed on the grave of the statesman in Hughendon churchyard. Numerous wreaths from all parts of the world were also sent there.

Beaconsfield's statue in Parliament square was very effectually decorated. The base of the pedestal was buried in a mass of beautiful primrose wreaths and shields, mostly inscribed, "Peace with honor," sent by the various conservative clubs and societies. The statue itself stands beneath an arch of dark green cycas, surmounted by a coronet of primroses.

Crowds of people visited the statue during the day.

GOVERNOR OF PONAPE.

Ran His Gunboats Into the Swamps Where They Remain.

San Francisco, April 24.—The barkentine Ruth, from the south seas, brings the news that on hearing of the capture of Manila, the governor of Ponape, one of the Carolines, ran his two gunboats into the mangrove swamps, and there they were still lying when the Ruth sailed from Ponape.

The governor made a prisoner of J. V. Melander, an American trader of Kusaie, and detained his vessel loaded, with a cargo. Henry Nonanipi, a native, was also siezed and held as a hostage against harm from the native tribes. Just before the Ruth sailed Melander was released, the governor telling him that his vessel had never been seized.

It is said that the German firm which has control of the Marshall and Gilbert trade has advanced money and goods to the beleaguered Spanish governor.

DID NOT BUY.

Report That Germany Purchased One of the Carolines, False.

Berlin, April 20.—It is declared in diplomatic circles here that there is no truth in the statement that Germany has purchased the Island of Kusai, of the Caroline group. It is pointed out that the negotiations between Germany and Spain, looking to the latter's cession of certain colonies resulted in a deadlock some months ago, owing to the fears of the Spanish government that news of the negotiations would arouse popular feeling to a dangerous point.

Gained by Secured Control of Part of Persian Gulf.

Bombay, April 25.—The Times of India says it learns from an "unimpeachable source" that Russia has secured an interest in a portion of the Persian Gulf, sufficient to give her the right to take possession of it whenever she chooses. It is added that this information comes direct from Teheran, and it is believed the port referred to is Bunder-Abbassee.

Earthquake Does Damage.

New York, April 19.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says:

An earthquake shock in the province of Rioja has destroyed the villages of Vinclina and Jaquel.

Several persons were killed.

Much damage was also caused by eruptions of the volcano Huoango, near Viaclina.

Sultan Wants Americans.

Constantinople, April 24.—In order to develop the agricultural resources of the empire, the sultan has consulted with United States Minister O. S. Straus in regard to securing the services of two American agricultural experts, who will be attached to the ministry of mines, agriculture and forests.

VIEWS OF BEAUTIFUL PARIS

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Parlor of the President of the Chamber of Deputies.
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WASHINGTON.

BEEF INVESTIGATION.

Outline of Subjects Upon Which the Committee Will Report.

Washington, April 22.—The Wade court of inquiry devoted yesterday's session for the purpose of reading reports, letters, depositions and other papers bearing upon the beef investigation. The most interesting matter developed was President McKinley's instructions to the court of inquiry, which were delivered to the members of the court on February 20, last. These instructions were read by Col. Davis in order to make them a part of the record and are as follows:

"The character and quality of the meat, refrigerated and canned, furnished to the army; how purchased; how supplied to the soldiers; if good when shipper; what the cause of its deterioration if any.

"If the meat was doctored, did the commissary general or any of his officers have any knowledge of it or means of knowledge. Was it the meat of commerce? Was it inspected by the government inspectors as provided by law? Was it an authorized ration in the army? If good when purchased what made it bad?

"Was it anybody's neglect or fault, and if so, whose?

"When unfit for use, if you should so find, was the fact made known to the war department; when and by whom?

"If, after leaving the depot commissary, it was not cared for and properly preserved, whose fault? Was it a suitable ration for the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico?

"Was there anything better that was possible? Would it have been prudent for our troops to have made the expeditions to Santiago and Porto Rico without preserved meats, either refrigerated or canned, with which they were supplied?

"Could the army with any certainty rely upon the cattle on the hoof of those islands?

"Did the commanding officers in Santiago or Porto Rico, or the major general commanding report during the war that either the refrigerated or canned beef was an unfit ration?

"When were these reports first made, and by whom?

"If the allegations of the major general commanding are established, I want the court to find the cause and fix the responsibility for the fact that the guilty may be properly punished.

"Did the cattle in Porto Rico make a wholesome ration?

"If the packers of the country are guilty it must be known.

"If the officers of the commissary department are guilty it must be known. If any officer of the army is guilty it must be known."

Washington, April 24.—The Wade board of inquiry held its last open session this afternoon and is now industriously engaged upon the preparation of its report which will probably be completed this week. Over 4,500 typewritten pages of testimony have been taken. The board spent the morning in executive session and this afternoon Major Lee summed up the testimony on behalf of Major General Miles. Recorder Davis contented himself with the submission of pertient extracts from the sworn testimony of officers before the war commission. Before the board went into executive session Major Lee placed before the board without reading it, the report of Major Garlington of the Inspector general's department which was forwarded to the board by General Breckenridge through Major General Miles.

Major Lee, in summing up the case, disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon anyone. He had appeared, he said, on Gen. Miles' behalf, "to present and elicit evidence."

Miles' allegations, he said, were nothing more than the complaints of officers and men in the late war. It was, he said, the general's bounded duty to present the facts concerning those who had suffered from a "new departure, an untried experiment." The overwhelming evidence of over 90 per cent of officers and 95 per cent of the men showed beyond a reasonable doubt that the so-called canned roast beef "was all that it should not have been."

NO VOLUNTEER ARMY.

General Otis Can Get Along With the Regular Forces.

Washington, April 19.—A conference held at the White House to-day between the President, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant General Corbin resulted in the confirmation of the original decision of the administration to at present refrain from availing itself of the authorization conferred by Congress to organize a volunteer army of 35,000 soldiers in addition to the present regular army.

General Otis' latest cablegram descriptive of the conditions in the Philippines was carefully considered, and it was concluded to accept his estimate of the military needs of the case, so that as he has already indicated that his present army is sufficient for the purposes he has in view the decision is tantamount to a resolve to avoid recourse to the additional volunteers.

A cablegram was sent to General Otis, however, called forth by the necessity for withdrawing the state volunteers from the Philippines, again asking him whether he would need more men after he has received the reinforcements now on the way to Manila or under orders to embark as soon as transportation can be secured. Otis now has a force believed to aggregate about 22,000 effective men. Secretary Alger informed him that the troops now on the way and to be ordered there would give him an army of about 30,000 men after allowing for the return of the state volunteers. This is believed at the War department to meet all of the needs of the summer season. It is intended to withdraw one regiment from Porto Rico and to send three regiments now in this country to the Philippines as soon as they can be equipped and transported there, though it is not believed that they will reach Manila for two or three months. It is also stated that the conditions in Cuba are such that it is quite probable some troops can be withdrawn from that island for service in the Philippines.

The matter of returning the volunteers was also discussed. The department is arranging for their return to the United States as soon as the necessary transportation can be secured. To General Otis has been left the selection of the organizations to be sent home first, and it is expected that he will follow the plan he has outlined of relieving first the men who have been longest in the Philippines.

SIR JULIAN HONORED.

Shown Distinguished Courtesy by Other Diplomats.

Washington, April 25.—The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, leaves to-day for The Hauge, where he will be the senior British delegate to the czar's disarmament congress. He will be accompanied to London by Lady Pauncefote and their four daughters, with a large household retinue. They sail to-morrow on the New York, of the American line. Sir Julian made a parting call on the President and Secretary Hay to-day. The departure of the ambassador was the occasion of a notable compliment from the ambassadors of France, Germany and Russia. They assembled at the French ambassy and then proceeded to the British embassy where hearty congratulations were extended to Sir Julian on the honor conferred on him, and well wishes expressed for the success not only of the ambassador's mission, but also of the czar's international congress. Sir Julian thanked the three ambassadors for this exceptional courtesy, and through them conveyed his regards to the diplomatic corps. Mr. Reginald Towar arrives to-morrow to become British charge d'affairs during the ambassador's absence.

SPEAKER REED WILL RESIGN.

Said That He Has Been Offered $50,000 Per Year.

Washington, April 19.—An impression which is quite general prevails in Washington that Speaker Reed will resign his seat in the house of representatives before or soon after the assembling of the new Congress next December, and engage in the practice of law in New York city.

Such, at any rate, is the report which comes from New York, and it has no lack of believers there and in the capital. Mr. Reed has been offered a place at the head of a law firm, it is understood, and his annual stipend placed at $50,000. That is a proposition too flattering for the speaker, who relatively is a poor man, to decline without careful consideration, and it will surprise no one should he accept it. As speaker of the house, Mr. Reed gets $8,000 a year, $3,000 more than a member on the floor. His Congressional salary has been his principal source of revenue for many years, though he has made some money in literary work. It is said also that for a few years past he has drawn $5,000 annually as special counsel for a New York insurance company, but his aggregate income from the sources named is small compared with what has been offered him.

ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS

Send Telegrams to the Soldiers In the Philippines.

Washington, April 24.—Secretary Alger has received from Major General Otis, commanding troops in the Philippines, a report regarding the alleged treasonable communications which has, it is asserted, been passed between people in this country and the soldiers.

Gen. Otis' report shows that one of the regiments under his command received some cablegrams reading as follows:

"Don't enlist boys." One or two of these was signed "Committee" or "The Committee," while others had no signatures. The secretary did not make public the name of the persons by whom the dispatches had been sent. The whole matter had been much exaggerated, he said, as Gen. Otis' reports showed it was only to the above extent that any communications of the character indicated had passed. He said he attributed them entirely to the work of mischief makers who, because of their cowardly spirit, had refused to put their names to the dispatches.

THE RETURNING BOYS.

Volunteers Will Be Brought In Order of Their Going.

Washington, April 20.—The volunteers in the Philippines will return home in the order in which they sailed for Manila. The date upon which each troop sailed is as follows:

May 25, First California, Second Oregon and detachment California artillery; June 15, A, and B Utah artillery, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado and First Nebraska; June 29, First North Dakota, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Idaho and First Wyoming; July 19, First Montana; July 23, First South Dakota; October 19, First Washington; October 27, Twentieth Kansas; October 30, First Tennessee; November 3, Fifty-first Iowa; November 6, troop Nevada cavalry; November 9, First Wyoming battery.

DENOUNCES LEE.

The Lieutenant Governor of South Dakota Writes McKinley.

Washington, April 24.—The President has received a letter from John T. Kean, lieutenant governor of South Dakota, opposing the views in the recall of volunteers in Manila and made public by the governor of the state. The letter in part, says:

"I deem it to be my duty to explain to you the real sentiments of the people of this state as evidenced by hundreds of letters, by public and private expression and by the utterances of the great majority of the newspapers.

"I realize the burden of heavy care which rests upon you and I deprecate the effort of any one, even the governor of a great, loyal and patriotic state like this, to add to that burden by the assertion that our people in these trying times are not giving to you and to the policy of the administration a most cordial support. From expressions of indignation which have come to me from every side I feel fully justified in declaring that the letter of Governor Lee is a gross misrepresentation of the sentiment and feeling of the people of South Dakota.

"The people of South Dakota do not believe that the suppression of a band of outlaws and guerillas is 'the subjugation of a race,' a 'conflict waged against the liberty and in the interest of exploiting capital,' as charged by Governor Lee.

"The people of this state will never endure a policy which would haul down 'Old Glory' at Manila and substitute the red flag of anarchy, and our brave boys in the ranks, as their letters amply testify, will be slow to forgive the charge. We believe that the problems of the Orient will be settled in consonance with the spirit and genius of American aims and purposes dictated by the highest principles of constitutional liberty and that our brave boys in the field will interpret the meaning of the flag under Southern skies not as the banner of oppression, but as the signal of freedom and the emblem of order, justice, contentment and thrift."

THE LATE PALM.

Agricultural Department to Introduce It Into Arizona.

Washington, April 20.—The most expert pathologist of the agricultural department, Dr. Zwingle, is now in Morocco on a mission which the department hopes will launch a new and profitable industry in the most arid sections of our southwest. It has been found that date palms, with some irrigation, will grow as well in Arazona as in Arabia. Early Mormon settlers in this territory proved this many years ago, but the trees were not of the best variety and date growing never developed as an industry. The Agricultural department has prepared to push the experiment on an extensive scale, however. Dr. Zwingle is making a close study of the American date palm, selecting the very finest varieties and those best adapted to our arid region. These young trees will be carefully shipped to Arizona, where they will be planted and cared for under the close supervision of the department experts.

The plants will cost the department about $5 each laid down in Arizona.

Hobart Hasn't Decided.

Washington, April 22.—Upon the highest authority it can be stated that there is no truth in the report that Vice President Hobart has decided not to be a candidate for vice president. Mr. Hobart has not reached any conclusion as to his course next year.

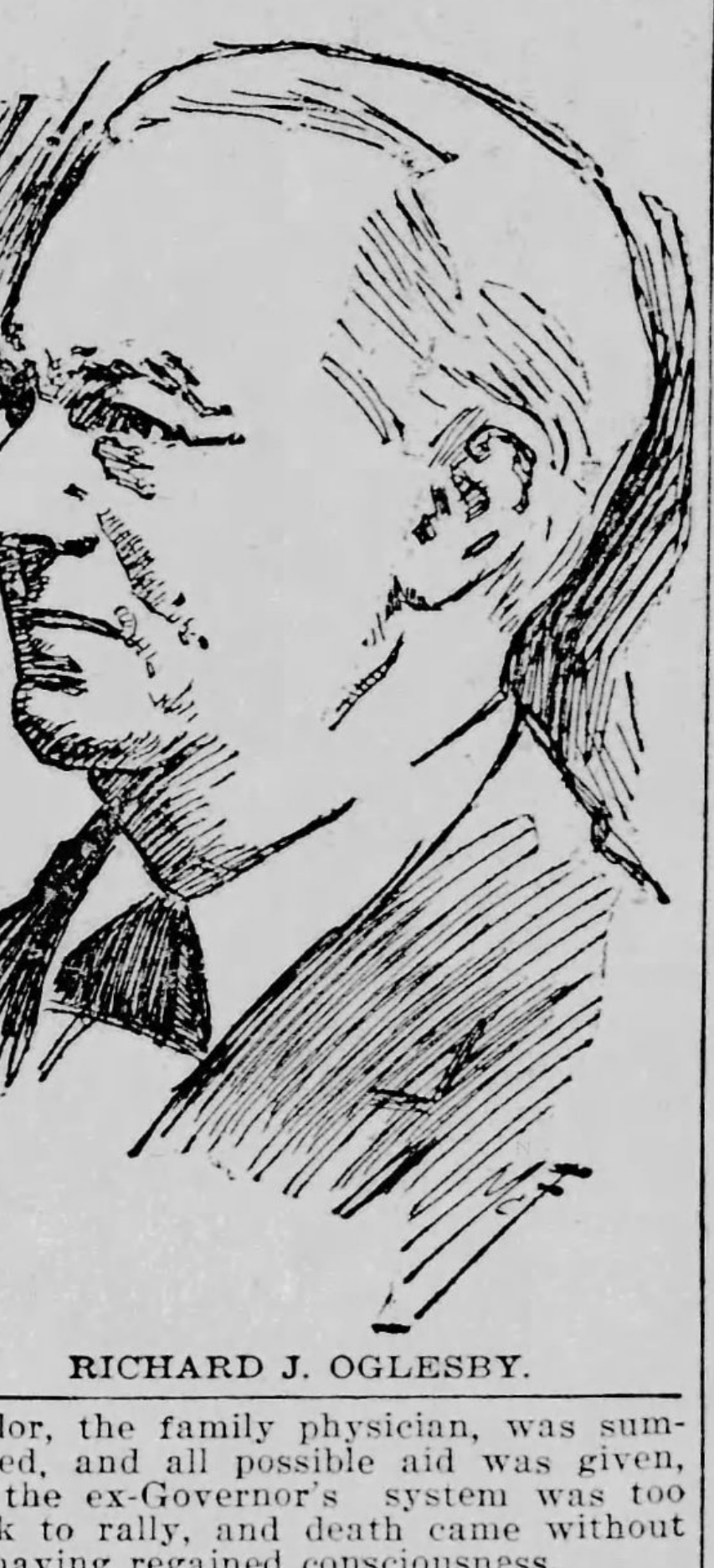
Immigration Laws Extended.

Washington, April 25.—Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn has issued an order extending the immigration laws of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands.

HISTORIC FIGURE GONE.

Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, Dead.

Lincoln, Ill., April 25.—Richard J. Oglesby, former governor of Illinois, died at his home at Oglehurst, near Elkhart, Ill., at five minutes past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Concussion of the brain, resulting from a fall, was the direct cause of his death, but the indirect cause was weakness, from which he had suffered ever since a severe attack of the grip four years ago. Yesterday, while preparing for lunch at his home, an attack of vertigo caused Governor Oglesby to fall to the floor, and in the fall his head struck upon a small box. Dr. C. B. Taylor, the family physician, was summoned, and all possible aid was given, but the ex-Governor's system was too weak to rally, and death came without his having regained consciousness.



RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

Gathered about the former governor when he died were the members of the family who are now at Oglehurst, his wife and sons, John and Richard J., jr. Robert is in Joplin, Mo., and Jasper, the youngest son, is at college in the east. His daughter, Felicite, is in Paris, while another daughter, Mrs. Chester Snider, lives in Kansas City.

It is thought that the governor's body will be kept until the daughter, Felicite, reaches home. The body has been embalmed, and no arrangements for the funeral have been definitely made. The interment will be in Elkhart cemetery.

Ex-Governor Oglesby would have been 75 years old on the 25th of next July. He was married a second time 25 years ago last November.

Richard J. Oglesby was born in Oldham county, Ky., July 25, 1824. His parents were of Scottish extraction. In 1844 Mr. Oglesby began the study of law at Springfield, and upon his admission to the bar, located in Moultrie county, where he practiced until the Mexican war broke out in 1846, when he enlisted as a volunteer. At the close of the war he returned to Decatur, and in 1849 drove overland to California in search of gold. Returning, he was prominent in the campaigns of 1849 and 1852. He was nominated for congress in 1856 and defeated. Four years later he was nominated for state senator and elected. He was placed in command of federal troops at Cairo and Bird's Point in 1861, and served through out the war. In 1864 he was elected governor of Illinois, and served two terms. In 1872 he was again elected governor and made United States senator at the following meeting of the legislature. His third election as governor was in 1884. After this term he retired to private life.

FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.

Liquor Interests Have Struck a Big Bonanza.

Louisville, Ky., April 19.—The Courier-Journal to-day says:

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company, which with three other liquor trusts, is to be consolidated with the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, has a new source of revenue which will probably mean millions of dollars to the combined whiskey interests. Spirits form the prime factor in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The government has negotiated with the company for vast quantities of this product to use in the making of this smokeless powder.

During the Spanish-American war the Spaniards had a great advantage over the Americans on account of the fact that they used the smokeless powder exclusively. Since the war the United States government has taken up the manufacture of the smokeless powder and a good supply is now being made under the direction of the War department.

Samuel Rice, president of the spirits trust and also head of the Kentucky Bourbon trust, took the matter up with officials at Washington. The result of Mr. Rice's efforts was that a big contract was let by the government for spirits. The first consignment of spirits was sent east a short time ago, and amounted to between 300,000 and 400,000 gallons. The greater part of the output of the company's plants will be used by the government for some time to come.

A NEW GRAND ARMY.

Naval and Military Order of the Late War Started

Washington, April 22.—A meeting of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war was held here last night. Commander Brigadier General Clouse presided. It was decided to incorporate the order and adopt an insignia, a national commandery and a national constitution and by-laws. After considerable discussion it was resolved to address all United States volunteers as "late United States volunteers."

The following officers were elected: Commander, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V.; senior vice commander, Captain Henry Taylor, U. S. N.; junior vice commander, Brigadier General Wallace Randolph, U. S. V.; secretary, Lieut. R. J. Sears, U. S. N.; treasurer, Ensign Frank W. Toppan, U. S. N.; registrar, Lieut. Theodore C. Zeregs, U. S. N. V.; chaplain, Charles A. Parks.

GREAT LOSS

Caused by the Freezing of Plant Bulbs.

Chicago, April 22.—Florists and gardeners in the vicinity of Chicago who have been waiting for weeks for some sign of growth from the bulbs from which they expected to supply early blossoms, have awakened to a realization of the fact that the severe weather of last winter destroyed a large share of the bulbs. It is estimated the loss from the freezing of the bulbs will be over $1,000,000 within a radius of 40 miles of Chicago.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Ten times as strong as the next best is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its ingredients are the best that money can buy. Every atom which enters into its composition is the highest in quality and highest in cost.

It is pretty hard to get the best out of a medicine without putting the best in it.

Ayer's

[the Sarsaparilla which made Sarsaparilla famous]

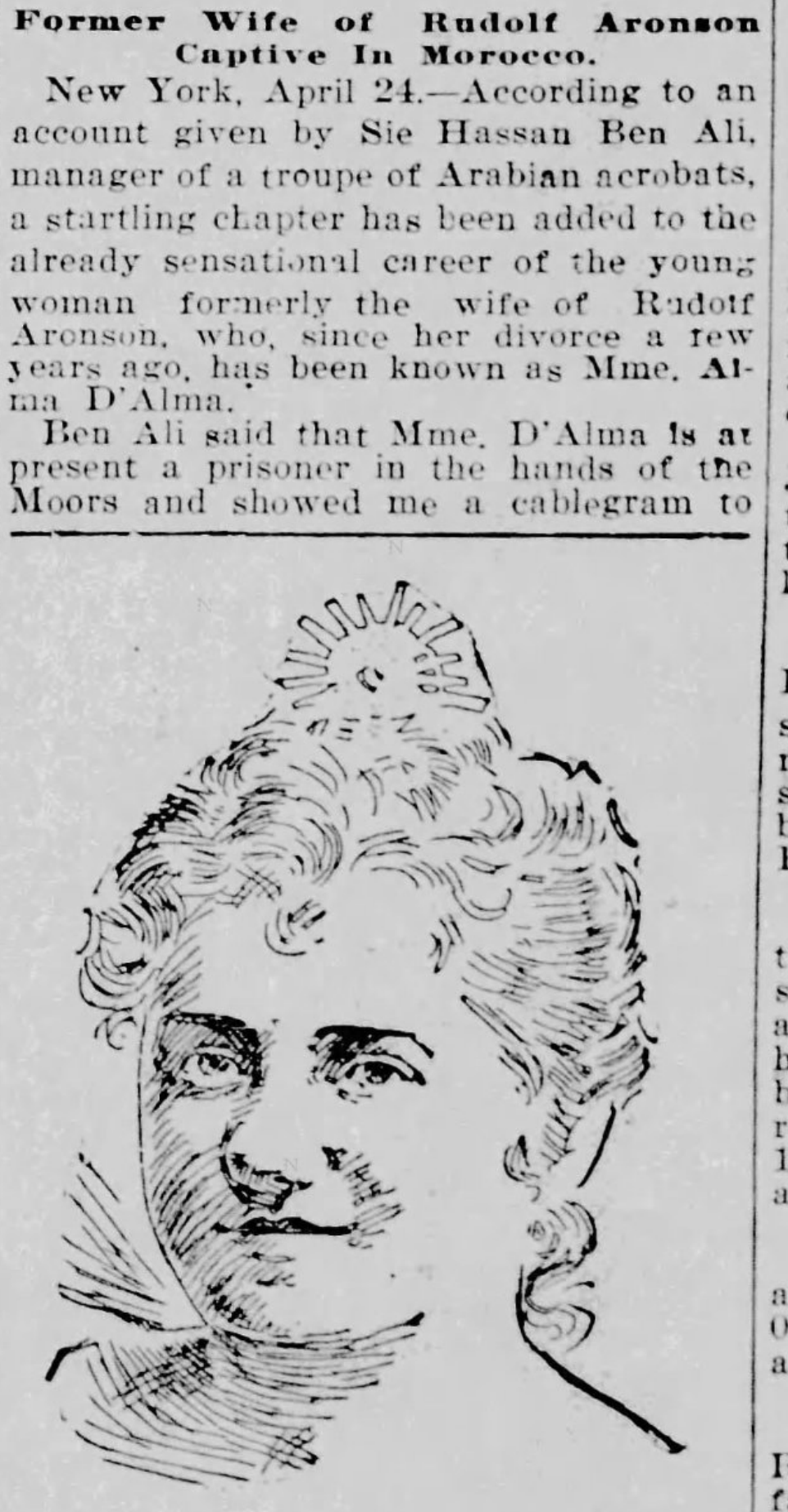
is one hundred per cent. strong, one hundred per cent. pure, the same reliable, safe Sarsaparilla that your grandparents used, and it is unequaled by any other blood purifier in the world.

ALMA D'ALMA.

Former Wife of Rudolf Aronson Captive In Morocco.

New York, April 24.—According to an account given by Sie Hassan Ben Ali, manager of a troupe of Arabian acrobats, a startling chapter has been added to the already sensational career of the young woman formerly the wife of Rudolf Aronson, who, since her divorce a few years ago, has been known as Mme. Alma D'Alma.

Ben Ali said that Mme. D'Alma is at present a prisoner in the hands of the Moors and showed me a cablegram to himself, in which she announced that she had been arrested. The despatch was dated yesterday at Tangier, and read: "Have been arrested while attempting to enter mosque." It was signed "Dalma." Ben Ali was much perturbed over the tidings, and said he had grave fears that the prisoner would be harshly dealt with.



MME. D'ALMA.

Mme. D'Alma sailed from this city on March 29 for Tangier with the intention of endeavoring to obtain admission to the harem of the Sultan of Morocco for the purpose of studying the life of the inmates. Ben Ali told me that he made the acquaintance of Mme. D'Alma on board a steamship on a voyage from Mediterranean ports to this city. It was his account of life in the Orient, he said, that suggested to her the idea of traveling in the comparatively unknown portions of Morocco. He warned her that she would probably have much difficulty in gaining entrance to the harem of the Sultan, but she determined to persevere in the adventure.

Ben Ali said that he learned of her safe arrival at Tangier and of her departure from that place to go into the interior with a caravan. The next news he received was contained in the cablegram. Allowing for the time elapsed, Ben Ali said that he was pretty well satisfied that the arrest had taken place at the town of Sidi Kassam Bo Assray, a place which is celebrated for a mosque of great antiquity and peculiar sanctity. This place is five days' journey from Tangier and sixteen days' journey by caravan from the City of Morocco.

"I greatly fear," he said yesterday, "that Mme. D'Alma is in serious trouble. She was to travel in the garb of a woman of the country, in which no objection would ordinarily be made to her entering the mosque. She was ignorant of the customs of the country, however, and it is very likely that she committed some breach of decorum which would constitute a dreadful offence in the eyes of a fanatic. Evidently she managed to get a messenger through to Tangier to send the cablegram, and this makes me think that she has been sent as a prisoner to the Sultan at the city of Morocco. In that case it will take a considerable time before she can be communicated with.

Mme. D'Alma was a member of the chorus at the Casino Theatre, when she met Rudolph Aronson, to whom she was married in Schenectady on September 9, 1888. The couple lived together only a short time, and were separated by divorce proceedings in November, 1896. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Aronson she is said to have secured a divorce from a French actor.

For many years Mme. D'Alma traveled extensively in Europe, where she made the acquaintance of Mascagni, the composer, with whom her name was closely associated. She had considerable musical talent, and at one time sang in grand opera. Her last appearance here was just prior to her departure for Morocco, when she sang in a concert at the Carnegie Lyceum. She is a very handsome woman of the blonde type, with splendid figure and vivacious manners.

Appointed Paymaster.

Atlanta, Ga., April 21.—Major John C. Muhlenberg, has been appointed chief paymaster of the department of the gulf to succeed the late Col. George E. Glenn, who died recently in Baltimore.

THOUSANDS OF CIGARS

Seized In Different Cities by Revenue Officers.

Lancaster, Pa., April 25.—One of the most important arrests in the great counterfeiting conspiracy was made in this city yesterday by Capt. Burns, of the secret service. Samuel B. Downey, an outside deputy revenue collector, was taken into custody and held in $10,000 for trial. Downey was unable to procure a bondsman, and the secret service chiefs took him to Philadelphia.

Downey is charged with furnishing to Jacobs & Kendig information respecting the movements of the government detectives who were investigating the alleged counterfeiting of revenue stamps.

Hastings, Neb., April 25.—Internal Revenue Collector R. O. Stewart has seized 5,850 cigars in the hands of local retail dealers, bearing bogus revenue stamps. The cigars were manufactured by factories 3741 and 1059 of the Ninth Pennsylvania district.

Houston, Tex., April 25.—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Wilson has seized or given notice of seizure of about 200,000 cigars in Galveston which have counterfeit revenue stamps on the boxes. It is believed that before the revenue agents get through, more than 1,000,000 cigars will be seized in Texas alone.

Nashville, Tenn., April 25.—Revenue agents in this district have received 125,000 cigars bearing bogus revenue stamps and are on the trail of more.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 25.—Internal Revenue Collecteor Henry states that so far 43,000 cigars bearing the counterfeit revenue stamps had been seized in this district. He expects that the number will reach the 100,000 mark by to-night, when further reports are expected from his deputies.

Louisville, Ky., April 25.—Forty thousand more cigars have been seized by Collector Sapp, in boxes covered with counterfeit revenue stamps. Collector Sapp expects to seize 200,000 cigars in Louisville.

Austin, Tex., April 25.—The United States authorities have seized 100,000 cigars stowed away in this city, bearing fraudulent revenue stamps.

Dubuque, Ia., April 25.—Collector Patterson has seized a large quantity of cigars bearing counterfeit revenue stamps. Deputies are raiding the entire district.

Omaha, Neb., April 25.—Internal revenue officers have seized 5,000 cigars bearing counterfeit stamps.

Youngstown, O., April 25.—Eighteen thousand cigars have been found in this city, in boxes supposed to bear bogus revenue stamps.

New Haven, Conn., April 25.—Revenue officers to-day made additional seizures of cigars manufactured by W. M. Jacobs, of Lancaster, Pa., and bearing counterfeit stamps.

The lot taken by the government to-day numbered 10,000, making over 18,000 cigars thus far seized in this city.

NOT BY SUEZ CANAL.

Troops Are Not to Come Home That Way.

Topeka, Kas., April 21.—Governor Stanley has received a letter from the secretary of war relative to the request that the Twentieth Kansas be brought home by way of the Suez Canal in which he says:

"Requests of this character have come from almost every organization now serving in the Philippines from states west of the Mississippi and the uniform reply has been given to all these, that as no transports in the Pacific will be sent back to the United States by way of the Suez Canal it will not be possible to return any troops at any place other than at San Francisco. The fleet of transports now on the Pacific ocean is so limited that it would not be possible, if other conditions permitted, to take any of them from their present station.

HORSES AND MULES.

Grand Sale of the Animals at Chickamauga Park.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19.—The government sale of mules at Chickamauga park has been a remarkable success. Something over 300 animals were sold, netting in the neighborhood of $20,000. Fully 1,000 buyers, largely farmers from Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, were present, and were the largest purchasers.

There are still about 500 horses and mules to be sold, and the crowd of buyers is increasing.

Capt. McCarthy, who is conducting the sale, says the result has been phenomenal, and indicates not only prosperity among the farmers, but that there is a demand for this class of stock in the south.

ADVANCING WAGES.

Railroad Employes Benefited.

Pottsville, Pa., April 19.—The announcement was made in the Reading railway repair shops at Pottsville, Tamaqua, Schuylkillhaven and other points in the country to-day that mechanics and other employes of the company will have their wages advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. a day. Two thousand will be affected.

Des Moines, Ia., April 19.—The Des Moines City Railway company has announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all employes to take effect May 1. About 200 men are affected. Better business is the reason for the advance.

Another Wage Increase.

Louisville, April 20.—The American Car and Foundry company at Jeffersonville has announced an increase of wages to its employes to go into effect at once. The increase is understood to be about 10 per cent. It affects 2,000.

Markets and Crops.

BUSINESS REPORTS.

Heaviest Trade Ever Transacted and at Good Profits.

New York, April 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says nothing appears in business or in money markets to prevent continuance of the heaviest trade ever transacted at good profits. Loans on industrial securities are still at higher rates than on railway stocks, but on good commercial paper or railroad stocks is in ample supply and at low rates. Nor have stock operations caused any appearance of pressure. The financing of new corporations has passed thus far with less trouble than had been feared, though the completion of some organizations is hindered or has failed. The usual time for financial troubles in the spring has passed, and the usual alarm about crops has done its work, and still industries are undisturbed.

The one hindrance in stock speculation is about the crops, but better unofficial reports have supported inferences warranted by the heavy receipts from the farms in the west and south. Farmers do not send wheat or cotton to market in large quantity when crops anywhere near them are extensively spoiled. Wheat receipts have been 7,511,343 bushels against 5,206,643 last year in three weeks of April, and the improvement since April 1 is worthy of notice. Exports have fallen off, amounting from both coasts to only 6,774,774 bushels, flour included, in three weeks, against 10,919,122 last year, and the price closes but half a cent higher than last week.

Corn is about steady in price, with a decease in exports natural at this season. Cotton rose on Monday with the slaughter of Liverpool shorts, and closed an eighth higher, but without reason to expect short yield.

Nothing but industrial depression is left to excite apprehension, but the industries are meeting something very unlike depression. The kind of "lull" that appears in the iron market rejoices manufacturers because they are crowded far ahead with orders. It means, very true that many buyers do not want to contract far ahead at the high prices now asked, and also that many orders have been for a time withdrawn. It also means that manufacturers who are so crowded that little new business can be taken are anxious to get nearer the end of their engagements before fixing prices for the future.

Men who have held wool stiffly for more than a year are selling freely at bottom prices, admittedly the lowest of the year. Sales at the three chief markets in two weeks have been 23,204,285 pounds, of which 17,937,585 were domestic, against 15,906,100 pounds in 1892. Territory wool, 200,000 pounds, was sold for export to England, and 1,250,000 Australian in bond, which has been held here fifteen months, fine wool being very high there, while crossbreds is slow.

With assurances of better prospects for goods, manufacturers are waiting for the effect of various combinations. The demand is not at present especially large, and considerable machinery is idle.

Cotton has advanced an eighth, but exports are small, takings of spiners are small, and the prospect for the next crop are not bad, while visible stocks are remarkably large. An advance of ¼c. in some staple goods is considered significant, and may influence prices.

Failures for the week have been 184 in the United States, against 204 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 29 last year.

WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Nearly 4,000 Dealers and Millers Give Estimate From 483 Counties.

Toledo Daily Blade, April 22.

The 19th annual spring crop report of C. A. King & Co., completed by Frank I. King, is sent out to-day. It is very complete, covers a large amount of wheat territory and will be read with interest by farmers, grain dealers and millers. Mr. King prefaces his table with the following condensed statement:

"During the past four days, we have received reports from 3,851 grain dealers and millers. They cover 483 counties, including every important wheat producer in the six principal states, which raise about half of the winter wheat crop; 2,630 reports are from the important wheat counties and 1,221 from the smaller.

"The reports show that a much larger amount than usual of the acreage sown is apparently dead beyond resurrection. There was nearly a million more acres sown to winter wheat in the six states than was harvested last fall. It looks now as though nearly three million acres would be abandoned. Kansas shows the largest amount, while Ohio shows the least. It is a little early to tell about Michigan. Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will each probably plough up about the same per cent.

"Reports are more irregular than ever before. Ohio shows the best. Some sections near here are very bad, but the state promises fully an average crop. Indiana and Michigan comes next, about two-thirds of last year. Illinois is a trifle poorer. Missouri had a poor crop last year and will have a much worse one this. Kansas will have about half as much as their enormous crop of last season.

"Two hundred and thirty-three reports say the wheat crop will be larger than last year and 388 as large. These come mostly from Ohio; 140 reports say the crop will be a total failure. These come mostly from Illinois; 971 reports say it will be only half as large as last year. The others vary from a quarter to seven-eighths.

"There has been a very slight improvement in the average condition during the past two weeks. Season is backward. Michigan and Illinois show no improvement. Indiana is a trifle worse. Ohio and Kansas have improved a trifle, while Missouri shows a fair improvement; 1,449 reports say the crop is improving; 1,052 say it is about the same as two weeks ago; 843 say it is a trifle worse and 402 much worse. Many sections say rain is needed.

"Interior dealers and farmers have a trifle less than half as much clover seed on hand as a year ago. Third of the reports say there is none left of consequence. Quarter reports as much as a year ago.

"Young clover was badly winter killed. Two-thirds of the reports say prospect is poor, or very poor. Ohio, the largest producer, has a fair prospect, likewise Indiana."

Present Condition of Kansas Wheat.

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas department of agriculture, in his report of April 19, on the acreage and present condition of winter wheat in Kansas, says:

The area sown for the crop of 1898 was returned by assessors as 4,505,459 acres. It was estimated by the department's correspondents in November last that the area sown for the 1899 crop would be 2 per cent greater; at the present time their estimate is that the increase amounts to rather more than 5 per cent. For the state the estimate of the proportion sown, which from the severe winter, unfavorable, long-protracted spring and other causes now seems a failure and likely to be plowed up or devoted to other crops, is 26 per cent. The condition of the remainder, or about 3,515,216 acres, is 68 per cent. Generally throughout the state the soil is in excellent condition as to subsurface moisture, but the chilly, drying winds of the past four or five days have been by no means helpful to and may destroy many wheat plants of low vitality, which with congenial weather would have survived. While this is true, and on the whole conditions might be more favorable, they could be now, and have been in other years decidedly worse, and there is no occasion at this date for fearing that Kansas will not in the aggregate have a large output of winter wheat.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio, April 5, 1899.

During the past week wheat has been received at primary points in fairly good volume. In the first part of the week the crop report indicated great damage, but since then the reports have come considerably more favorable, with the result that prices closed lower and weak to-day. Cash wheat is 2¾c lower than a week ago, and May 3c decline. The receipts of corn have been free, and the effect has been felt in decline within the week of ¾c. Clover seed has been in good demand, with prices 5@15c higher.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened to-day at about yesterday's closing figures, but soon weakened on fine growing weather and rains. Longs sold freely, and there was considerable outside selling, from the southwest, where the crop is said to be greatly improved. A factor that must not be overlooked is that the professionals got wheat up to a point where they found it necessary to let go. The markets had become top heavy, so to speak. The downward turn may go to the other extreme, when an advance will come, but it looks as if eventually wheat will be lower. When vessels bring down a million bushels from Duluth, of which charters have been made, it will be difficult to keep prices up, unless there is a marked increase in the export demand. Trade was active to-day, especially for July, with prices weak at the close. Receipts in the northwest were light—138 cars, against 383 last year.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	75⅝	75⅝	74⅝a	74⅝a
Chicago	73	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
New York	78⅝	78⅝	77⅝a	77⅝b
St. Louis	77¼a	77¼a	77¼a	77¼a
Minneapolis	71	71	69¾-70	69¾-⅞

At Chicago Jul wheat opened at 73¼c; high, 73¼c; low, 72¼c; close, 72¼c. At New York July wheat opened at 78c, fell to 76¾c, and closed at 76¾c bid. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 72¼c, closed at 70½c bid.

July puts at Chicago on Wheat, 71⅝c; at 1:30, 71¼@71½c; calls, 72¾c. Puts on corn, 34⅛c bid; calls, 34¾c bid.

April oats at Chicago, 26¾c; May, 26¾c open and high, 26⅝c low, and 26¾c close; July, 24⅝c open and high, 24⅝c low, and 24¾c close.

Pork at Chicago for April, $9.00; May, $8.92, high $9.05, low $8.92, close $9.02.

Lard ofr April at Chicago, $5.20; May, $5.17, high $5.20, low $5.17, close $5.20.

J. M. Cronenburg received the following: Bradstreet's world's visible: Wheat, decrease, 3,773,000 bushels for the week; corn, decrease, 2,763,000 bushels; oats, decrease, 501,000 bushels.

Corn started at about yesterday's closing figures, but receipts were good and with wheat weak the markets declined. Trade was fair. At Chicago April was fair. At Chicago April corn brought 33⅝c; May, 34⅜c open and high, and 34c low and close; July, 35¼c open and high, 34¾c low and close; September, 35⅝c open and high, and 35⅛c low and close. At New York May corn opened at 40¼c asked, and closed at 39⅝c; July, 40c asked, 39⅝c, then 39⅝c bid.

Liverpool wheat closed unchanged from yesterday. Early advance all gone.

Paris wheat 5 to 15 centimes higher; flour firm and unchanged to 5 centimes lower.

Primary receipts of wheat, 357,000 bushels; same time last year, 396,000 bushels; shipments, 171,000 bushels; same time last year, 660,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 352,000 bushels; same time last year, 653,000 bushels; shipments, 462,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,201,000 bushels.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 345,000 bushels; corn, 302,495 bushels.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash wheat 1¼c off; May 1⅝c and July 1⅜c decline at the Toledo Produce exchange as compared with yesterday. Trade was active and prices closed weak.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 75½; close, 74⅝ asked; No. 2 white, 73½, then 73.

May wheat, 75⅝; close, 74⅝ asked; July, 75⅝; close, 74c bid.

Corn—Fairly Good Trade, Higher.

Corn sold to a fairly good limit; prices a strong fraction higher for cash; No. 2 mixed corn, 35¼; No. 3 corn, 34¾; No. 2 yellow, 36c; No. 3 yellow, 35¼c; No. 2 white, 36½; No. 3 white, 36; No. 2 July, 35½.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 mixed, May, 27½c, then 27⅝c; No. 2 white, 32c.

Rye dull, steady; No. 2, 58c asked.

Clover seed sold in fair volume at steady figures; prime old, cash, $3.65; new do., cash and April, $3.80; October, $4.05½; No. 2 seed, $3.25. Receipts, 44 bags; shipments, 240 bags.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade has not been brisk to-day, yet a good volume of business has been done. Butter is in fair demand and a little easier. Eggs in better supply and tending down. Vegetables sell well at steady prices. Poultry in supply equal to demand at steady figures. In fruits, apples of good quality are very scarce and firm.

Butter—Best creamery, 18@19c; dairy, 14@15c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 11@11½c.

Cheese—Fancy fresh, full cream, lb., 13@13½c.

Vegetables—Parsnips, bu., 40c; squashes, lb., 1½c; beets, bu., 30c; onions, dozen bunches, 10c; radishes, dozen bunches, 25@30c; celery, dozen bunches, 90c; lettuce, lb., 13c; beans, dry, bu., $1.25; potatoes, bu., 55c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1.15; cabbage, lb., 5@5½c; carrots, bu., 30c; rutabagos, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 25c; onions, bu., 60@80c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 10c; yearlings, 9c; turkeys, lb., 12½c; ducks, lb., 9c; geese, lb., 9c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, choice, ton, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.50@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00; oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright rye straw, ton, $6.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, lb., 7c; heavy steers, 8½c; No. 2's, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2's, 9½c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8c; No. 1 calf, 12c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@75c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.60@4.75; mutton, lb., 7c; lambs, 8@9c; calves, 11½c; beef, 5@8c.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Fruits—Apples, bbls., $6.00, bu., $2.50; pine apples, doz., $1.20@2.90; oranges, box, $2.50@3.25; lemons, box, $2.25@2.75; cranberries, quart, 9c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8¾c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 5c; fresh sausage, lb., 7c.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $7.50; salt for pork packing, 200-pound bags, 80c; eastern salt, bbl., $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 47c; boiled, 49c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $14; middlings, $13; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop, $16; No. 2 chop, $15; corn meal, $15; oil meal, ton, $25.

Tallow—Per pound, 3¼@4c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 14@17c; washed, 18@22c; fine unwashed, 12@14c; washed, 15@18c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 49c, when sold by barrel.

Grain and Produce.

New York, April 25.—Butter—Receipts, 8,751 packages; market steady; western creamery, 14@17c; factory, 13@14c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,198 packages; market weak; large white, 12c; small white, 12½@12¾c; large colored, 12c; small colored, 12¼@12⅝c; new cheese weak; large, 9¾@10c; small, 9¾@10c. Eggs—Receipts, 14,000 packages; market weak; western, 13½@14c; southern, 13@13½c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4 3-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝; molasses sugar, 4 1-16; refined firm; crushed, 5¾; powdered, 5½; granulated, 5¼. Coffee—Market steady; No. 7, 6⅛c.

Chicago, April 25.—Close: Wheat—May, 71¾c; July, 72¾c; September, 73¼c. Corn—April, 33⅝c; May, 34⅛@34¼c; July, 34⅞@35c; September, 35⅝c. Oats—April, 26⅝@26½c; May, 26½@26⅝c; July, 24¼@24⅜c; September, 22¾c. Pork—April, $9.00; May, $9.02½; July, $9.20; September, $9.35. Lard—April, $5.20; May, $5.20; July, $5.32½; September, $5.45. Ribs—April, $4.70; May, $4.70@4.72½; July, $4.85; September, $4.97½. Flax—Cash, northwest, $1.20; southwest, $1.17; May, $1.18.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., April 25.—(Bower and Bower's special report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 41 cars; market steady to 5 cents lower; Yorkers, $4.00; mediums, $4.05; pigs, $3.65; stags and roughs, $2.50@3.40; closing steady. Cattle—Receipts, 8 cars; market steady.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 25.—(Eirick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, none; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market 5c lower; Yorkers, $4.05; mediums and heavy, $4.10@4.15; pigs, $3.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Chicago, April 25.—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 22,000 head; to-morrow, 25,000 head; left over, 3,050 head; market steady; mixed and butchers', $3.75@4.00; good heavy, $3.90@4.02½; rough heavy, $3.55@3.80; light, $3.75@3.90. Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market steady; beeves, $4.10@5.60; cows and heifers, $1.75@4.90; Texas steers, $4.00@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, April 25.—The demand for live cattle is active this week receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $3.50@4.50; common, $2.50@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders active, at $3.50@4.15; milch cows active, at $30.00@45.00; calves active, at $4.50@5.00. Sheep and lambs active; prime lambs, $5.75@6.10; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: rime mediums, $3.90@4.00; Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; pigs, $3.90@3.75; roughs, $3.25@3.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per hundred off.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, April 25.—There was no reflection of yesterday's selling movement at the opening to-day, most shares opening at improvements. Sugar gained 1⅜ and Anaconda mining 2⅜ points.

Some stocks were marked up sharply, while the remainder of the list inclined to a lower level. Minneapolis and St. Louis common gained 4½, while the second preferred, Anaconda Mining, Sugar and Brooklyn Transit were also well supported. Although the weakness elsewhere was quite general, there were no new declines of importance outside of Tennessee Coal and Colorado Fuel and Iron.

Considerable strength was manifested in what are termed inactive stocks, Manhattan Beach rising 5 points, and Detroit Gas, Illinois Central and Canadian Pacific 3 each. Selling of the general market caused slight recoveries. Sales of stocks to noon, 252,486 shares.

Quotations for bonds showed slight improvements, but business was largely confined to the speculative issues.

New York, April 25.—Money on call nominally at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent; Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand and at $4.85¾@4.85¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½@4.86 and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84½; silver certificates, 60⅝@61; bar silver, 60½; Mexican dollars, 47.

The following shows the changes in government bonds during the past week.

	April 25.	April 18.
U. S. 4's (new), coupons	130½	129⅝
U. S. 4's (new), registered	129	129⅝
U. S. 5's, coupons	111¾	111
U. S. 5's, registered	111¾	112
U. S. 4's, coupons	113¼	113¼
U. S. 4's, registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 2's, registered	100	99
U. S. 3's, registered	108	108
U. S. 3's, coupons	108¼	....

Corrected daily by Murray, 5 Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	168	172¼	168	171⅜
Atchison, com	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
Atchison, pfd	60⅞	61⅛	60⅝	61
Brooklyn R. T.	130⅜	132⅞	130⅜	131⅜
Ches. & Ohio	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅜
Federal Steel, com	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝
Federal Steel, pfd	85½	86⅛	85	86
People's Gas	125⅝	126½	125⅜	126⅜
Gen. Electric	119½	120⅜	119½	120⅜
Jersey Central	122	122	121	121
K. & T. pfd	39	39⅜	39	39⅜
Leather, pfd	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝
Manhattan	124	124⅜	121⅜	122⅜
Mo. Pacific	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
N. Pacific, com	51⅝	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛
N. Pacific, pfd	78⅛	79	78⅛	78⅝
Northwestern	160⅜	161⅜	160⅜	161⅜
N. Y. Central	139	139⅜	138⅜	139⅜
Ontario Western	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
Pacific Mail	52	52⅜	52	52
Reading	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞
Rock Island	116⅜	117⅜	116⅜	117
St. Paul	127⅝	128⅜	127⅝	128⅜
Southern Ry., pfd	54	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜
Tenn. C. & I.	62	63⅜	60⅝	63⅜
Union Pacific, com	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞
Union Pacific, pfd	79⅜	79⅝	79	79⅜
Wabash, pfd	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
Am. Steel Wire	67⅜	67⅝	67	67
Con. Tobacco	62	62⅜	61⅜	62
C., B. & Q.	143⅞	144⅝	142⅞	144⅜
Great Western	15⅜	.....	.....	15

Trade.

During the past week in most industrial lines there was activity, and in business there has been strength.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, April 24.—The market has been strong and satisfactory. Red Burley leaf of the medium to good types led the market. The dark market has been satisfactory. Very common lugs and good lugs have been stronger. Official quotations:

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.75@ 3.50
Trash (sound)	3.50@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.50@ 5.50
Medium lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Good lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 7.00
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@13.00
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.50@ 4.50
Trash(sound)	4.50@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Good lugs	7.50@ 9.00
Common leaf (short)	6.50@ 7.00
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@16.00
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 1.75@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.25@ 2.75
Common lugs	2.75@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Good lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.00@ 4.50
Common leaf	4.50@ 5.50
Medium leaf	5.50@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 9.50
Fine and selections	20.00

The Cotton Market.

New York, April 25.—The cotton market opened steady in tone, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower. In the absence of special change in the views of the professional element, or the policy of outsiders, together with unimportant developments i nthe south over night, fluctuations during the first hour were very narrow. Trading was fairly active, with the May option attracting the larger share of attention. Liverpool bought several thousand bales of this delivery, the sellers being southern and local interests. Commission houses took hold in a small way in the remote deliveries, and scalpers sold the summer months. As expected, crop and weather reports were vry bearish, and the responses by Liverpool to our action of yesterday fair. Ideas as to the number of notices to be issued to-morrow was badly mixed, some claiming a large amount of cotton would be tendered, while still others were equally confident that what little cotton would be presented would be readily cared for.

Spot cotton steady at yesterday's quotations.

Spot cotton closed steady and unchanged. Sales, 112 bales.

New York, April 25.—Cotton futures opened steady; April, $5.70; May, $5.67; June, $5.72; July, $5.78; August, $5.82; September, $5.84; October, $5.87; November, $5.89; December, $5.93; January, $5.96; February, $5.98; March, $6.03.

Wool.

From Bradstreet's: The Boston market shows a smaller movement than last week but prices are steady on the basis of previous sales. Territory wools are being taken on the scoured basis of 38@40 cents for fine medium and fine of good staple, but many holders refuse to sell at this price. Medium unwashed fleeces are yet in fair demand and hold steady at 20@22 cents for quarter and three-eighths bloods. Fine fleeces are dull and the market price is largely nominal. Boston's sales for the week foot up 3,000,000 pounds, of which 1,500,000 pounds were domestic, about 1,500,000 pounds being territory grades. Sales of foreign wools include 1,500,000 pounds Australian, about 1,250,000 pounds being sold out of bond for export to England. About 7,500 bales have been bought in Boston by English buyers during the past two weeks, and it is reported that about 500,000 pounds domestic territory wools will also be shipped abroad.